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Daily Report

Supplement

Near East & South Asia

IRAN:
Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-93-245-S
Thursday
23 December 1993

Near East & South Asia
SUPPLEMENT
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FBIS-NES-93-245-S *23 December 1993*

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RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

* 14 Nov

94LA0030A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 15 Nov 93 pp 5-6

[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held a session yesterday and the deputies of Ramian, Shabestar, Kerman, and Tehran made speeches. Then the speaker of the Majles in his speech condemned the recent action of the Voice and Vision in response to the inquiry and investigative report of the Majles published yesterday. Then the Majles went into session.

We call to the reader's attention the details of the Majles discussion.

Mo'emmi Hulaku, Deputy From Ramian

What the United States wants is to create humans with dependent tools.

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Hulaku, the deputy from Ramian, who thanked the minister of interior for introducing Mr. Geranmayeh, the new governor-general of Mazandaran, and said: In the country we are always under the invasion of the world-devouring United States, and this Great Satan so far in its negative confrontation after the victory of the revolution has attacked the revolution specifically in two dimensions, but could not achieve its goals due to the perceptiveness and awareness of the late Imam and the grand leader.

These dimensions are 1) the dimension of reconciliation and invitation by the national leaders and officials to cooperate at a particular, limited level; and 2) the dimension of cultural invasion.

He added: In the first dimension of attacks, efforts were made to harm the political figures and national officials and to fill them with a spirit of not believing in themselves, planting the seeds of dependence in them.

The second dimension of the attacks has tried to distort the whole of the revolution in the minds of various strata of the country and force a cultural feeding of the strata with the obscene culture of the West and ultimately affect their full Westernization. Hopefully, with the directives of the late Imam and the grand leader of the Islamic revolution, the ugly face of the Great Satan will be shown in various dimensions. And with the statements of the speaker of the Majles in regards to expressing the reasons for our fight against the United States, always in this connection we must say that the goal of the United States is today clear to us. What the United States wants is:

1) to create humans with dependent tools;

2) to replace the Islamic culture with the standards and values of Western culture;

3) to minimize agricultural, industrial, and animal husbandry production and increase the elimination of domestic industries; and

4) to create an administrative system which will slow down development, health, communications, and roads as much as possible.

The deputy from Ramian then explained: What is necessary to confront the United States is an essential and calculated movement according to which we must move:

1) It can be said that in this connection we must move towards building conscientious human beings committed to Islam with strong education and higher education.

2) Building villages and providing as much development as possible throughout the Islamic country.

3) Placing importance on the culture of the ethnic groups and the preservation of their authenticities;

4) Creating change in the bureaucratic administrative system and preventing uncalled-for waste of the time of fellow countrymen;

5) Expanding health care and services;

6) Placing importance on agriculture and animal husbandry as the axis of independence;

7) Expanding domestic production, creating fundamental industries in the country, and supporting domestic producers as much as possible towards the growth of the national economy.

Continuing, Hulaku said: All the honorable ministers in their visits to various regions must pay attention to strengthening management of the forces that work under them. In this connection, I ask of the minister of education, who arrived in Gonbad-e Kavus and Ramian on 28 Mehr [20 October] and left in the afternoon of the same day, while many in the region who are concerned with the ailing state of education were not informed about his visit and most of them had hoped that a day would come when they could speak to the highest official of education about their problems. What was your goal in this visit? What educational resources were gained by you from this visit?

He pointed out the shortage of educational space in his constituency and, referring to the existing educational deadline in this region, said: Our region on the whole is one of the deprived areas of the country. This region needs experts and specialists, with its potential resources that can only be put to use through attracting the talented university forces. Otherwise, we cannot hope for eastern Mazandaran to reach sufficient, balanced growth.

The deputy from Ramian mentioned the existing problems as due to weaknesses in management and pointed out: In the region, a large number of seminary students

are interested in continuing their education. In connection with health and treatment, cultural, athletic, and other spaces, we are below the actual limits.

Hasan Aminlu, Deputy From Shabestar

The broadcast of the response of the Voice and Vision to the Majles inquiry and investigation is an inappropriate new action.

The next speaker was Aminlu, from Shabestar, who referred to Article 57 of the Constitution, which confers the administration of the affairs of the country on the three branches, the executive, judicial, and legislative, and said: This article gives certain authority to each branch appropriate to its responsibilities. As the Legislative Branch, the Majles, according to the Constitution, in addition to legislation, has a heavy duty, which is supervision over all the affairs of the country, which is a vital issue in regards to the health of the system. Certain tools are also necessary to carry out supervision, which again the Constitution has placed at the disposal of the Majles, including "inquiry and investigation." In all four terms, the Majles has made use of this legal authority to carry out its main duty, and the results have always been good.

He added: In the recent inquiry and investigation of the Voice and Vision, which went through its legal procedures in accordance with the internal bylaws of the Majles, that is, after it was raised, the deputies gave it a sufficient vote, the inquiry and investigation group was appointed, and in accordance with the law the results were reported to the Majles. Unfortunately, the management of the Voice and Vision, instead of presenting its response to the Majles, contrary to the law, has created a climate through the media and questioned the trustees of the nation. While condemning this illegal action of the management of the Voice and Vision, which is an inappropriate new action, we consider inquiry and investigation a right of the Majles and necessary for the health of the regime and preservation of the values of the revolution.

He then referred to the aggression of Armenia on Azerbaijan and strongly condemned this inhumane action and asked the noble people of Iran, the government, and the Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran to help the refugees of Azerbaijan. He asked that the Government of Iran give medicine, food, and shelter to help these poor people who have become homeless in the cold, rainy weather.

Aminlu said: I remind the Republic of Armenia not to be a tool in the hands of the colonialist and oppressive governments of the United States and Russia and not to continue such injustice and violation, because no cruel government in history will be victorious but will be disgraced.

In continuation, the deputy from Shabestar referred to the Second Five-Year Plan of the country and said: Because the annual budget must be within the framework of the Plan and because there is not sufficient time for the examination of the Second Plan before the budget is presented, while complaining to the government for the delay in presenting the bill on the Second Five-Year Plan, I suggest that the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget be examined as a complement to the First Plan and 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] be the start of the Second Plan, in which case, first there will be sufficient time to examine the bill of the Plan, and second there will be time for some of the goals of the First Plan, which have not been achieved due to their lack of conformity to national resources, to be reached.

He added: Health and treatment are basic needs of every individual and one of the most sensitive and costly areas of social affairs. Especially in recent years, due to the uncontrolled population increase and the raising of people's awareness to use health and treatment services and the quantitative and qualitative promotion of technical knowledge in treatment and the increase in the world prices of medicine and medical equipment, and sometimes the interference of international political affairs and oppressors, conspiracies and problems created regarding the entry of medicine and medical equipment have made the issue more sensitive.

Economic modification, too, due to the great dependence of health and treatment on foreign currency, has most affected this sector. In order to improve quantity and quality and resolve the problems that have occurred in regard to the above-mentioned reason, the share of this sector in the gross national product must increase. Hence, I suggest that in the Second Five-Year Plan the health and treatment sector of the general budget increase compared to other sectors that are less vulnerable.

The speaker considered one of the main problems of the country the uncontrolled population growth and said: The most optimistic statistics published show the rate of population growth of the country at the end of the First Plan at 3.3 percent. If we accept this figure, after 30 years, which is not a very long time, the population of our country will be over 120 million people, and in the age pyramid, at least 40 million people will be under 20 years of age. To provide for the needs of this great part of the population in terms of health and treatment, food, education, housing, and most importantly job opportunities, is very difficult, and with existing resources, impossible. I suggest that in the Second Plan this issue be dealt with much more seriously and the necessary policies to achieve population control be included in the Plan.

Referring to one of our basic slogans, which is support for the deprived and the oppressed, Aminlu pointed out: Social justice is also a central issue that the grand leader has set for the Second Plan. With the excuse of development, social justice must not be forgotten and support for the deprived and the oppressed who are the main

supporters of the revolution ignored. It is expected that economic planning not ignore the main goals of the revolution.

In regards to support for the productive force and work in the Second Plan, he said: The published draft of the economic section of this Plan indicates economic modification and elimination of hidden subsidies. At the end of some of the notes, this phrase appears, "Within the framework of the system of subsidies paid to low-income strata." If what is meant by the above-mentioned phrase is support for the workers and employees, which is the productive force in the society and will certainly, because of the system of economic modification, be among the low-income strata, it should be clearly stated in the law of the Plan. If what is meant by the above is only the unemployed, the above-mentioned support will not only not have positive results but will also cause the weakening of the productive force under the heavy burden of inflation and the society to move towards unemployment.

He explained: Development is meaningful when it includes the entire society. Guiding the budget and national resources toward one sector of the country is contrary to the goals of development. Also, the administrative system in our country is a bureaucratic system. The large number of laws, instructions, and cumbersome regulations in every organization have resulted in frequent visits being required to carrying out one administrative task, even if it is minor. In the bureaucratic system, not only does the government financial burden increase but also the waste and excessive spending also increase. I suggest that the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization, by employing informed experts and asking the opinion of university experts, revise the existing administrative system and provide solutions to expedite the implemental affairs of the country.

Asadollah Razavi, Deputy From Kerman

I ask the officials of the Judicial Branch to have the courts open to the public in cases where there are no security or reputation problems.

Razavi, the deputy from Kerman, as the third pre-agenda speaker, in his speech congratulated the success of Iranian precollegiate students in the Computer Olympiad and said: The coinciding of this significant success with God's Day, 13 Aban [4 November], showed the fact that the hard-working precollegiate students of our country with the weapon of science and faith are the actual examples of the blossoming of the Islamic revolution. He then said: Recently, it has been said that in Kerman the manager of an organization or an official has been arrested in connection with embezzlement charges and only their positions have changed. With the investigation that I made, I reached the conclusion that the first was sentenced to prison and dismissed from the organization, and when he was released prior to the completion of the initial term, the governor-general of Kerman gave his opinions in writing to the Judicial Branch. In the second case, he was dismissed from his organization, but I do not know anything precisely about his conviction. Hence, I ask the honorable officials of the Judicial Branch that, as has been said by the head of the Judicial Branch frequently, in cases when there are no security or reputation problems, the courts be open to the public and the cases to which the public is sensitive be announced to the people, because the trust of the people in the Judicial Branch is more important and necessary than their trust in the other two branches.

He also pointed out: Concerning the accusation and bribery of one of the directors, I spoke to the related minister who said Mr. Mar'ashi took the first step in explaining this accusation. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi is well-known and requires no introduction. To quote Mr. Hojjati-Kermani, he is a good man and a revered seyyed and his speeches and views are recorded in the Majles documents. But another revered seyyed, Mr. Mar'ashi, the governor-general of Kerman, may not be known by some of the new deputies who have not had executive responsibilities as well as some of the listeners and readers. He has devoted the best days of his life to helping the Islamic revolution and since the establishment of the Construction Jihad upon the decree of the late Imam has been among the pioneers of this sacred jihad and, by serving the people in the deprived regions, has gained a general understanding of the problems and resources of various regions. I must announce that two weeks ago, when I visited the president, he said Mr. Mar'ashi is the best governor-general for Kerman.

The deputy from Kerman then said: I also have something to say to the minister of interior. Before anything else, keep the contentment of God in mind, do not be afraid of anyone, and seek the truth no matter how bitter it is. With some 50 years that God has given me life, I have realized well that if one's hopes are set on someone or a group of people rather than on God, one will be disappointed.

Qorban'ali Dari-Najafabadi, Deputy From Tehran

Preserving respect for the Majles, the law, and deputies is a general duty.

The next speaker was Dari-Najafabadi, the deputy from Tehran, who made the following reminders:

1) The secret of the success of the plan is in reforming the structures, especially the administrative structures of the country, and the administrative system must be shaped with attention to resources and capacities and be a proper course and facilitate the plan. Otherwise, any plan in the wheels of the existing administrative system, considering the bureaucracy, high cost, and low efficiency, will not enjoy the position necessary.

2) National will and motivation and public mobilization are for the achievement of the Plan that must be created in every person in the society and must be formed by believing in oneself, optimism, looking into the future,

and mutual trust of the people and the officials. And everyone must consider himself a partner in it and touch its process and effects and move towards them and provide for the essential needs of the country and the nation.

Continuing, in connection with talks with the United States, the speaker referred to the valuable statements of the leader on 13 Aban and said: That was verification for everyone, and if there was any doubt of the simple-minded, thank God, it was eliminated. As long as our relations with the United States are that of oppressor and oppressed and the United States does not recognize the rights of the Muslim and oppressed people, relations will be meaningless. Our noble people have passed its test and in various phases of the revolution will defend the values and ideals of it, the leader, and the late Imam. In an overall jihad, it will strengthen its scientific, intellectual, and cultural foundations and with patience and resistance will work on the path of national construction and severance of the roots of dependence.

Then, referring to the global conspiracies and process of the movement of the Islamic revolution, Dari-Najafabadi said: The main condition for success in this sensitive phase is national unity and solidarity and the understanding of all the officials in the regime and society. Any sort of disuniting action, slander, and accusations is a deadly poison for Islam and the revolution and greasing the wheels of the enemy. The enemy wants to make us rise up against one another or pretend that we have differences of opinion to create despair and skepticism among the people in the interest of the enemies. Unfortunately, these days we witness that although the sanctity, respect, and position of the Majles is not unknown to anyone and the Majles has exercised its legal right concerning the Voice and Vision, the management of the Voice and Vision, instead of trying to correct the weak points or if it thinks that it has been wronged to pursue it from the correct course, in the form of a power and even a superpower, has engaged in insulting the Majles and questioning and accusing such committed and valuable persons as Mr. Parvaresh and Mr. Yahyavi, and the inquiry and investigation group, whose combative history, knowledge, sincerity, and piety is known to all. The action of the Majles, the law and deputies is a public duty [as published]. Of course, the report of the Majles does not negate the positive work and efforts of the hard-working, concerned, and serving individuals of the Voice and Vision, but it means a concerned guidance and correction of affairs, the elimination of deficiencies, and employing competent individuals, financial discipline, and observing the law and morality.

He then added: The officials of the Voice and Vision must be asked: To whom is insulting the Majles an insult? What is the meaning of accusing the Majles of being on the U.S. line and such? Is it not better for them to become aware and stop blackmail, distortion, and accusations and aim the propaganda cannons toward the United States? Would it not be better to engage in more reform of the affairs and strengthening the content of the great university? The response of the Voice and Vision itself is the best indication of its self-centeredness, seeking reputation, immoral behavior, and misuse of power. If you did not like the approach of the Majles, why did you repeat the same method and worse? The Majles is a doctor and surgeon and the patient must adjust himself to it. The Voice and Vision is not personal property to be used in your own interest. Dependent individuals and the revolution must cause more observance of politeness, morality, piety, and conservation so that it would not cause accusations rather than causing misuse. May God guide us all, God willing.

Mohammad Reza Bahonar, Deputy From Tehran

The issue is that the head of the Voice and Vision organization does not have the right to consider the resources of this organization as personal resources.

The last pre-agenda speaker of the Majles yesterday was Engineer Bahonar, the deputy from Tehran, who referred to the broadcast of the inquiry and investigation concerning the actions of the head of the Voice and Vision organization from the podium of the Majles and said: The various reactions against it shows the significance of the important principle of the Constitution, and we hope it will be the source of great blessing.

The various reactions by the Hezbollah people, especially the martyr-nurturing people of Esfahan and the Friday imams of Tehran and Qom, each was, in fact, a new message for the main message of inquiry and investigation. Persons who took positions in this connection, in fact, displayed the depth of the pain, familiarity with the pain, and their level of understanding of the people's deep emotion.

In continuation, the speaker said: The position of Ayatollah Meshkini, the Friday imam of Qom, and Ayatollah Jannati, the acting Friday imam of Tehran, and their expression of praise for the Majles in carrying out its duty has encouraged us to make better and more careful use of the important article of the Constitution.

He added: In the same connection, a meeting was held yesterday in the Seyyed Mosque in Esfahan concerning support for the deputy from Esfahan (Parvaresh) and condemning the improper position of the Voice and Vision, which brought along the declaration of support by various strata of people, including the Society of Clerics, the Congregational Imams, and the Technical and Engineering Society of Esfahan.

Continuing, the speaker said: As was pointed out in the communique of the public relations office of the Majles concerning the response of the director of the Voice and Vision organization, the Majles is not trying to respond legally to the statements of the director of the Voice and Vision organization. Rather, the issue is that the director of the Voice and Vision organization does not have the right to consider the resources of these organizations as personal. Instead of material use (most luxuriously) of

the resources of the Voice and Vision and outside legal relations, unfortunately, he has also engaged in making personal use of these great resources of the Islamic Republic as well.

In continuation, the speaker said: The issue concerning the articles of the Constitution and their interpretation is only within the authority of the Council of Guardians and the internal bylaws of the Majles, on the basis of which, and considering Article 76 of the Constitution, the procedure for inquiry and investigation is determined. In addition to the vote of more than two-thirds of the Majles deputies, it is followed by the approval of the Council of Guardians as not being contrary to the articles of the Constitution and religious law. Based on this, the Majles with all the ability and power that stems from the will of the nation and permission of the religious guardian takes steps to carry out inquiry and investigation in any case that it finds necessary and to inform the people of the results.

In conclusion, Engineer Bahonar emphasized: As the Imam emphatically insisted in his political-divine will:

My endorsement of individuals must not be misused and the value of every person is the present condition. Early in the selection of the grand leader of the revolution to this grave responsibility, some stated that the level of preserving the Imam's line is in keeping those appointed by the Imam in their positions and any sort of change would be deviation from the Imam's line. The baselessness of this reasoning became apparent. We hope that this issue will be a good experience for those who after four years since the grave leadership of the grand leader of the revolution resort to such ideas and believe that if at one time their behavior was approved by the Imam, it means that they are insured for life.

In continuation, Engineer Bahonar said: As the martyr-nurturing people know, in reviewing the Constitution, the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be directly operated under the supervision of the leader of the revolution. His honor, by appointing Mr. Mohammad Hashemi to the organization, made a council responsible for the policymaking of the Voice and Vision. They were a total of 20 cultural, political, and religious personalities who were made responsible to determine the policies of the organization. Unfortunately, the honorable director of the organization speaks from the position of the policy maker of the Voice and Vision. Nevertheless, despite this issue, yesterday (Saturday) he again raised the issue of hesitation in broadcasting Majles discussions directly from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. And I do not know whether his position is as the director of the Organization or something else.

In conclusion, he said: May God grant us success in understanding our worth, God willing, in any situation we are in and not exceeding our limits. We hope the Majles will continue its work of inquiry and investigation, which make the people very hopeful.

(Bravo by deputies) [passage omitted on ratifications]

* 16 Nov

94LA0034A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
17 Nov 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from Yazd, Bostanabad, Astaneh Ashrafiyeh, Tabriz, and Tehran gave speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda, which is presented for our esteemed readers below.

Seyyed 'Abbas Paknezhad, Deputy From Yazd

Industrial projects must be chosen whose implementation will bring about development and will raise the added value of the region's native industries.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Dr. Paknezhad, deputy from Yazd. In his speech he discussed the geographic characteristics of the province of his electoral district. He said: The province of Yazd, with 72,156 square kilometers, is on Iran's central plateau, and it is bounded by the Lut Desert, the Kavir Plain to the Qom sea and the Salt Plain of Harat. For this reason the city of Yazd is know as Iran's desert capital. This city, which has a history of more than 2,000 years, has ruins from its glorious past in every corner.

He also added: Unfortunately, in the last year 31 of the province's villages on the edges of the desert, especially within the limits of the municipalities of Yazd, Ardekan and Baft, have been emptied of their populations. As the result of the emptying of the population of every village on its edge, the desert has widened in this province. Because of the emptying of these villages, the main bases for resisting the desert in order to carry out desert reclamation operations have been lost. If this continues it will have serious bad effects nationally and regionally.

Paknezhad discussed the population increase in the province of Yazd. He said: Starting right now province planners must determine the main goals of the development plan in light of the low employment of the future active population. They must create new employment opportunities, for during the Five-Year Plan there will be at least 50,000 people. In this regard it is a matter of basic importance to make the best use of the province's potential resources and to eliminate existing obstacles with fundamental investments.

Continuing his talk, he discussed the agricultural sector and the natural resources in Yazd. He said: In this regard the resources for development to create new employment opportunities are limited, mostly because of the lack of sweet water, but in view of the special climactic conditions and in order to preserve existing and future infrastructure installations in Iran's central desert, the implementation of national desert reclamation projects on a wide scale has special priority.

He then discussed this region's industries and mines. He said: The province of Yazd has very rich and varied mines. The nation's most important iron, lead, and zinc mines in terms of known deposits are in this province. In order to employ the active population it is necessary to complete existing projects, which have been left half-complete by the private sector for various reasons, by creating financial resources through the banking system or with the use of other means.

He added: Concerning the creation of new industrial projects, projects must be chosen whose implementation will bring about development and will raise the added value of the region's native industries.

He continued: With its relatively appropriate resources for the infrastructure networks and the province's position along the nation's northern, southern, eastern, and western connective roads, especially when it is a long-term strategic development goal to revive the silk route, the province's crucial and decisive role in creating ties among the Asian and Persian Gulf nation's is completely clear. Therefore, the necessary investments must be made in various service sectors such as transportation and shipping, tourism, hotels, customs services, and warehousing facilities. In addition to solving the province's economic problems, this will increase the province's role in the national economy. Elsewhere in his talk he explained: As has been said, the province of Yazd is a historic province with ancient foundations, which the Cultural Heritage Organization is working hard to protect and maintain. Yet the experts themselves do not have sufficient financial resources to maintain and repair them. On the other hand this prevents the people from destroying and rebuilding, and this itself has thus far been a source of dissatisfaction.

He asked the Ministry of Roads and Transportation for help with the Yazd-Na'in freeway project. In conclusion he said: I consider it necessary to ask the deputies, as the speaker of the Majles said, to leave any decision concerning the Voice and Visage Organization to the exalted leader of the revolution.

Mohammad Esma'il Delbari, Deputy From Bostanabad

Social justice requires that the deprived classes save themselves from deprivation through real government planning.

The next speaker was Delbari, deputy from Bostanabad. In his speech he discussed the recent remarks by the exalted leader about not negotiating or compromising with America. He said: This message notified the world forever that the Islamic nation will never accept the shame of compromise with world imperialism, whose perfect manifestation is America, no matter how much the world's political and economic leverage is concentrated in their hands. He said: In the First Five-Year Plan, which was designed and implemented for the nation's development, unfortunately the necessary attention was not given to social justice. Just as the exalted leader said, development without social justice is not the solution. It is therefore necessary for the respected government and Majles to deal properly with this principle in the Second Five-Year Plan. It must not be such that a few people obtain enormous wealth while others are bent down under the weight of inflation and want.

He said: Social justice requires that the deprived classes save themselves from deprivation through real government planning, and this is really the art of Islamic planning. The government must act in such a way that the deprived classes, relying on their talent and creativity, make themselves into productive individuals with a dignified life, with comprehensive government support.

He then discussed the government's foreign exchange policies. He said: These policies, which were implemented by the Central Bank, have not been successful. They have caused more instability in [illegible passage] how long will the gentlemen continue to damage the nation's monetary and financial foundations with their experiments and mistakes? There is no doubt that the decisions made by the World Bank and the IMF are influenced by orders from America's leaders. Therefore, confidence in them and taking their advice on monetary and financial matters is not at all in the interest of our country. This only undermines the nation's economic independence. He added: Since the world became a monopolar system, the United Nations has become a tool in America's hands, and it has really become the executor of America's policies in the so-called new world order. It is there that the rights of the nations of the world, especially the nations of the Third World, have been ignored, and have even been viciously attacked. The people of the world must not accept this shame. Rather, they must awaken and make principled decisions about what is right with regard to those who are powerful and the composition of the Security Council, based on the legitimate rights of the oppressed.

Delbari vigorously condemned the disgraceful behavior of the leaders of the White House towards the people of Somalia and the savage attack by the government of Armenia against Azerbaijan. He said: The Muslim nations must not be indifferent towards this. The Islamic governments must take a serious approach to the Muslims of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and they must put an end as quickly as possible to the aggression and genocide in these countries, because there is no hope in the United Nations.

The deputy from Bostanabad asked the Plan and Budget Organization of East Azerbaijan to deal with the deprivation in the several villages in his electoral district. He said: According to the Ministry of Petroleum's timetable, operations to provide natural gas service to Bostanabad were to have been completed in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994], but unfortunately, because operations were stopped by the gas company in District 8, this program has not been implemented, although the first winter snow has already fallen in this city.

Esma'il Jabarzadeh, Deputy From Tabriz

The lack of proper management of the nation's monetary, financial, and foreign exchange accounts, along with the drop in oil prices, has created problems with the nation's foreign payments.

Another speaker, Mr. Jabarzadeh, discussed the recent messages from the exalted leader. He said: In his remarks, the exalted leader made joyful the hearts of those in this age who are inspired by Ashura, with his rejection of any kind of compromise or relationship with America. Once again the call from the great Imam, who said whatever cries you have, make them against America, rang out in an atmosphere redolent with the perfume of the blood of our martyrs.

He offered thanks to the dear government for its humane assistance to Azeri Muslim refugees and for the efforts of local officials, especially those of the office of the East Azerbaijan governor-general. He said: We declare to the occupier regime of Armenia that aggression against the land and home of others has been condemned and defeated throughout history, and we will certainly see the humiliation, disgrace, and defeat of this shameful aggression.

He added: I ask the Foreign Ministry to review the relations of Islamic Iran, which supports Muslims and the oppressed people of the world, with the occupying aggressor regime of Armenia, in view of the fact that habitual aggression, domination and mercilessness have always been condemned in the framework of our foreign policy.

Mr. Jabarzadeh discussed the Second Five-Year Plan and the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget. He mentioned some of the provisions of this plan and said:

The unbridled growth of prices, especially for things generally needed by the people, is putting unbearable pressure on society's low-income and wage-earning classes, yet the respected representatives of the people have mentioned this matter time and time again!

It is therefore impossible to bring about the economic and social justice called for in Islam by entrusting the lives and livelihoods of the deprived people, who are the real owners of the revolution, to the principle of supply and demand without control and to a free economy as understood in the world, which is mainly based on the two elements of money and capital.

He added: One of the important dangers threatening our government is the movement in management towards the selection of deputies, consultants, managers, and subordinates from those who are mostly subservient and obedient, yet the saints have commanded that it is incumbent upon the officials in an Islamic government to select their colleagues from among individuals who do not do ugly things and commit the sins God has warned them against when serving as officials.

He also noted: The lack of proper management of the nation's monetary, financial, and foreign exchange accounts in recent years, along with purchases in excess of foreign exchange revenues, nonessential imports the drop in oil prices and the price of the dollar against the major currencies, are some of the important factors, which have come together to cause problems with the nation's foreign payments. It is expected that the appropriate officials will take basic and expeditious measures to make the suspended payments and to provide correct and true explanations of the domestic and foreign situations.

Elsewhere in his talk, Mr. Jabarzadeh said: At this time, when the exalted leader has emphasized political activity in the universities, it is appropriate for the dear students and esteemed professors to make a logical, scientific, and fair study of the nation's current economic, educational, and social problems and inform the appropriate executive organizations, the Majles deputies and the noble people of the results.

He then discussed the development problems in his electoral district, the city of Tabriz. He said: Based on the latest statistics, the municipality of Tabriz is the nation's fourth most populous city. Despite its size, age, and population, the people of this city are experiencing a potable water crisis. Despite the heavy rainfall during four months of this year, half the neighborhoods in the city lack drinking water and the rest have water of unacceptable quality and are rationed during certain hours of the day.

If provisions are not made and if adequate credits are not allocated for water delivery projects in Tabriz, next year a severe and unprecedented water shortage crisis will threaten the people of this city. I therefore ask for serious and generous help from the Ministry of Energy, the Plan and Budget Organization, and finally the Majles.

At the end of his speech he thanked and praised the mayor of Tabriz for his around-the-clock efforts, through which he was able to change the face of the city of Tabriz in a short time. He asked the minister of the interior to support and help this mayor.

Hasan Shakhesi, Deputy From Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh

Unfortunately 70 000 tons of domestic tea remains in warehouses w[illegible] destination.

Shakhesi, deputy from Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh, was the third pre-agenda speaker. He said: In these last few days the noble people of Astaneh-ye Ashrafieh and vicinity have faced very serious problems. The people of the municipality have been under dangerous siege, on the one hand by an unprecedented storm and on the other hand by flooding from the large Sefidrud river. Commercial and residential sites, orchards, fields and even places where livestock and poultry are kept were threatened by the flood, bringing great losses to the people.

He expressed the hope that officials will see to the needs of the people in the area who have been damaged, and he asked the president of the republic to send a special group to investigate and assist the damaged regions in Gilan.

He added: In the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] farming year, the nation's hard-working farmers throughout the Islamic homeland suffered up to 40-percent damage due to high prices of agricultural items, and the drop in crops caused serious problems for the economy of agricultural society. I do not think any official is unaware of this. It has been heard recently that chemical fertilizer for the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] is ready for delivery to farmers. The question is, at what price?

Ministry of Agriculture: You are the first person who should be calling out for support of domestic agricultural producers. Why have you chosen silence? Isn't it true that the nation's agriculture is at risk? Haven't you learned that in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] 40 percent of the farmers did not make use of pesticides because of the high price? They abandoned their fields to God's care.

In your interview you said that the hand of an octopus exists in the country. Don't you think you have also built a nest in your ministry?

He emphasized: Deputies of the people and president of the republic, indeed the people do not have the ability and the purchasing power. At least take a more serious approach to researching the nation's agriculture. Do not permit agriculture to be sacrificed to luxury machinery and a collection of foreign automobiles. What is the motivation for the nation's flourishing automobile trade, while on the other hand everyone despises and avoids agricultural production? He criticized the failure to market pure domestic tea and the excessive importation of tea. He said: Unfortunately, according to a person who is committed and knowledgeable concerning the nation's tea, 70,000 tons of domestic tea remains in warehouses with no destination.

It has been heard recently that the Tea Organization is being transferred to the private sector. Why and for what reason? Haven't you explained that it is impossible to store green tea leaves for more than two hours?

The deputy from Astaneh then discussed the rice crop. He said: Why didn't the Ministry of Agriculture protest the new commercial profits tariff? Is the automobile industry more important today? Who are the ones in need in society? In this country, is it the automobile industry or agriculture?

Monireh Nowbakht, Deputy From Tehran

I regret very much that these days the Voice and Vision organization, which is like a university, teaches disrespect for the law and the government.

The final pre-agenda speaker was Ms. Nowbakht, deputy from Tehran. She discussed the matter of condemning relations with America and the situation with the Voice and Vision organization. She said: Officials at all levels must take special note that our revolution is the fruit of rule by the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult, and this is what the people have worked for. The place of the people in this government is clear. In these two important matters, the matter of rejecting relations with America and any kind of relationship that brings domination is the primary realization of the essential view of the people.

She then noted: Just as they demand the rejection of relations with America because it would bring political domination, our people are demanding the rejection of any kind of relationship or program that also brings cultural domination.

Ms. Nowbakht explained: I regret very much that these days the Voice and Vision organization, which is like a university, teaches disrespect for the law and the government. In his press conference the manager of the Voice and Vision organization apparently said that they are going their own way without paying attention to the remarks of a few individuals. I say to him that he and other officials should be careful about their work for God's sake.

The deputy from Tehran discussed the establishment of a third Voice and Vision network. She said: Many of our people are demanding and yearning for proper teaching from this university. He says that our society wants joy and happiness. Who has rejected joy and happiness? One may not mock and ridicule the entire society in the name of joy and happiness.

She emphasized: God willing, our people and our society will achieve the government's goals and aspirations by taking action on the vice-regent's line.

Legislation

Urgent Motion To Amend Article 4 of the National Public Accounting Law

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Public Accounting Court Commission concerning the Urgent Motion To Amend Article 4 of the National Public Accounting Law. After study and discussion by the deputies, the principle of the motion was put to a vote and was not approved and was rejected.

It is worth mentioning that this motion discussed the government companies.

Charter for the International Center for Genetic and Biological Engineers

The second item on the agenda was the urgent Motion To Approve the Charter for the International Center for Genetic and Biological Engineers. This charter, which includes an introduction and 23 articles, was approved

by the Majles. The charter specifies the need to develop and make peaceful use of genetic and biological engineering for the welfare of mankind, to promote the idea that the capabilities of genetic and biological engineering must be used to help solve major development problems, especially in developing countries. With awareness of the necessity for international cooperation in this area, especially in the areas of research, development, and education and emphasis on high priority for scientific and technological capabilities in this area in developing nations, genetics and biology will play a role in the matter of development.

Bill To Amend Note 2 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget Law

The final item on the agenda was the report from the Plan and Budget Commission concerning the Bill To Amend Paragraph B Note 2 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] National Budget Law, for which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: Paragraph B, Note 2 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] National Budget Law is amended as follows:

B: Until the budget law is approved and announced, government companies and companies, banks, and profit-making institutions affiliated with the government will receive monthly one-twelfth of the total budget approved for the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994]. The aforementioned order will also remain in force from the end of the six-month budget period until this amendment is announced.

Majles Notes

Mohsen Kuhkan, deputy from Lanjan and a member of the Majles interpellation and investigation group, discussed the performance of the Voice and Vision organization in his guidelines notice to the Majles in accordance with Note 5, Article 49. He announced: This note says that officials of the research and interpellation organization and all executive and judicial organizations and revolutionary organizations are required to provide the resources and facilities needed by the council and they must provide the information and documents requested by the council. If the officials in the relevant organization do not cooperate, they will be considered violators and criminals. If the Interpellation and Investigation Council complains, Articles 88 and 90 Commission will deal with the matter in accordance with regulations.

Under this note, the Interpellation and Investigation Council declared Mr. Mohammad Hashemi a violator for not cooperating and they gave my complaint to the Articles 88 and 90 Commission, which has not followed up until this moment. I therefore consider it necessary to issue a memo on the matter.

* 17 Nov

94LA0031A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 18 Nov 93 p 5

[Text]

Barat'ali Mohammadifar, Deputy From Sanqez and Kolia'i

Mohammadi [as published], deputy from Sanqez: Only those who have tasted pain, poverty, deprivation, and oppression will be with the regime and the leadership to the end.

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Mohammadifar, the deputy from Sanqez and Kolia'i, who said: Today, I speak to the good people of Iran from the Majles podium, while the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has begun its work with a rare composition and lofty goals. Fortunately, the depth and breadth of the perception of the president, the sincere efforts of the Majles deputies, and the new composition of the government have opened new windows of hope in the climate of the divine regime. We hope that the new ministers, with essential changes in the composition of the system and the management of the ministry of which they are in charge, will respond to the needs of the society.

He added: Today, our country needs a strong administrative system with staunch officials who have the necessary experience and the spirit of the people. Officials who feel they cannot under the present conditions remain in harmony and in step with the true servants of the people and the main supporters of the Islamic revolution on the social scene have no place among our people. We must go to the oppressed in the society and respond positively to their just call, because they have no voice to complain, and only those who have tasted pain, poverty, deprivation, and oppression will be with the regime and leadership to the end.

He then emphasized: Today we all are responsible to put into action the responsibilities that we have accepted, by the blessing of the blood of martyrs, before the people. Today, sitting behind a desk, red tape, giving evasive answers to people, and being a stranger to the people are accepted neither by Islam nor the Islamic revolution and the grand leader.

Today, the offices of all officials of the regime must be a place for justice and must respond to the needs of the people who have suffered injustice and oppression in the past, and the officials must try to serve in every respect in the direction of Islamic values. Our Islamic society can witness progress when all the efforts and programs are carried out carefully and all feel responsible with regard to their duty, so that the law will change in the interest of oppressed classes.

Mohammadifar also emphasized: Today, the life of officials must be in keeping with the life of the people, those whose income is limited and who truly suffer from

inflation in their lives. We must continue the policy in expansive dimensions fully and concern ourselves with what to do about low-income people. On the one hand, prices go up every day, and on the other hand the incomes of many people are very low and not sufficient to meet their living expenses. Unnecessary expenditures must be avoided. Where has the property that is at the disposal of the Islamic Republic regime today come from? To whom does it belong? And how much of it do we have the right to spend? The officials, both in their lives and in connection with their responsibilities, must behave in such a manner that they can always reveal their actions proudly to the people.

He added: Today it is not tolerable, at the price of violating the rights of a number of deprived people, for the well-to-do class to gain property and wealth, because the oppressed are the most loyal stratum for the regime and the revolution and have proved it at various stages. Today, love of luxury among the aristocrats and the wealthy has reached a point that worldly pleasures have overtaken them and the oppressed in the society suffer the blows.

If the officials of the regime have been able to withstand the hardship so far, it has been because of the unselfish support of the people, especially the oppressed strata in the society. Today, ailing and needy people cannot speak about their ailments and problems with some of the officials. Discontentment exists in government organizations, and someone is responsible for the people's dissatisfaction with government organizations. Which official has been angered by mistreatment and inattention to the people and punished the violator? Why does everyone do what he wants wherever he is and behind whichever desk he is sitting? What answer do we have for the people and their demands, needs, and ailments as their servants? As devoted individuals to serve and true servants, not as power-hungry people who seek gold and luxury, we must observe divine piety, treat the people well and do not allow people to be offended by us.

Hence, the regime of the Islamic Republic must put on trial the corrupt, those who destroy the health of the society, and those who receive bribes and use connections, which like many other social ailments are undoubtedly a cultural symptom and whose roots must be dried up, and punish them on the basis of religion and law. Can the majority of the society be sacrificed for a small number of corrupt people?

Continuing, the deputy from Sanq...; and Kolia'i thanked the Majles for the inquiry and investigation into the operation of the officials of the province of Kermanshah and the speech of the speaker of the Majles concerning the Voice and Vision and said: The deputies of the Majles and the martyr-nurturing people [heard] the cries of the deputies of the province of Kermanshah from the Majles podium, and the Majles report concerning their open violation was announced to the people.

Mohammadifar then referred to some of the violations of the officials of the province of Kermanshah and said: Is silence with regard to such violations not treason against the blood of the martyrs? The ruling of the Koran must be carried out in regards to these violators who have had no mercy, even on the war-stricken and suffering people, so as to be a lesson to others.

Asking the head of the Judicial Branch for the most severe punishment for the violators, he pointed out: I kiss the callouse5 hands of the farmers and workers, the sweat-filled brow of employees, teachers, and committed merchants in the province of Kermanshah whose rights have been violated in this connection, how before the bent figures of the old women and old men who have offered martyrs, and consider it my duty to use all my power to eliminate their problems. To retrieve their rights, I send a copy of the speech to God, the Imam of the Age, Gabriel, to deliver to the holy in the heavens, that the Angel of Death take away the life of the violators, to the master of Hell to increase their punishment, to the head of the Judicial Branch to punish the violators, and to the minister of interior to remove and replace them with sincere and self-sacrificing individuals.

He then reminded the executive officials of the country concerning the uncontrolled increase in the price of drugs, failure to distribute 1,200 medical graduates this year, and not sending chemical fertilizers on time and in sufficient amounts to Sanqez and Kolia'i and said: The allocated funds have not been appropriate to the needs of those regions.

Mohammad Mehdi Khazi'i, Deputy From Fariman

Khazi'i, the deputy from Fariman: The members of the Inquiry and Investigation Committee, especially Mr. Purtavvkh, are committed, revolutionary, and concerned individuals.

The next speaker was Mr. Khazi'i from Fariman, who thanked the Inquiry and Investigation Committee of the Majles in connection with the Voice and Vision and said: Had this committee not done its work properly, it would not be the target of such unjust anger and accusation. The major problems and criticism that the honorable committee has stated in its report was in connection with the organization paying little attention to Islam and the revolution.

He added: Some of the obscene programs on television that are contrary to Islamic standards incite the anger and anxiety of our martyr-nurturing people.

He added: The Majles has praised the valuable efforts of the concerned and artistic elements of the Voice and Vision, and the inquiry and investigation was precisely to prevent any sort of deviation that is an obstacle to the growth and development of this very sensitive organization and to preserve its position in the society.

He pointed out: The honorable Inquiry and Investigation Committee, especially the honorable Mr. Parvaresh, is made up of committed, revolutionary, and concerned individuals and enjoys a high place before the officials, the Majles, and the martyr-nurturing people of Iran. It is necessary to apologize to these dear ones in a proper way and ask God for forgiveness.

Referring to the recent visit of the honorable president to the province of Khorasan he said: During the recent visit of the president to the province of Khorasan, on the first day he kindly visited the martyr-nurturing people of Fariman and, during his four-hour stay in that city and visiting the cultural complex of Martyr Motahhari and the Fariman Sugar Factory, created a wave of happiness in the people.

Concerning relations with the neighboring countries of Central Asia, Mr. Khaza'i said: Mutual relations with the Central Asian countries, given the common cultural, religious, and historical points, is important economically. In this connection, it is necessary to take effective and rapid steps to develop the cultural, athletic, and tourism centers of the city of Sarakhs and, in order to preserve the Islamic values and its historical monuments, including the Sharaf Building, to repair them.

In continuation, he made reminders about access to the beautiful region of Bazangan, especially Bazangan Lake, which has potential as a good tourist attraction, and asked that the road to Bazangan, a source of revenues and recreation, be asphalted.

Continuing, he asked that the Sarakhs-Mashhad railroad be built and made reminders to the officials about making the Mashhad-Tehran road double lanes and also collecting surface water by building large and small dams in the region.

He pointed out: Considering the priorities in various cultural, industrial, and agricultural sectors, the grounds for achieving an independent economy must be prepared. Obviously, efforts in incomplete key projects, especially in agriculture and industry, must not be ignored.

In continuation, he added: Special attention to the agricultural and animal husbandry sector and providing for the food needs of the Islamic Republic for the purpose of severance of dependence on other countries in the area of food must be included seriously in the Second Plan.

The deputy from Fariman, referring to the problems of education in the country, said: Education in the country, due to the great responsibility and the large size of the manpower, has numerous problems. If the government and the honorable Majles neglect to devise and expedite essential plans in order to eliminate this shortcoming in the Second Plan, in the future, we shall witness many cultural and education worries and problems.

Jamshid Qanbari, Deputy From Mianeh

Qanbari, the deputy from Mianeh: I ask the honorable deputies to make regular use of the supervisory lever, that is, inquiry and investigation.

The third pre-agenda speaker was Jamshid Qanbari, from Mianeh, who offered his condolences on the anniversary of the martyrdom of her holiness Zahra and asked the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to respond appropriately to the shameless attacks of the Armenians and support the oppressed people of the second Shi'ite country in the world in the proper manner.

He said: In order to carry out social justice, balance development, prevent migration, and create job opportunities in the small cities, villages, and oppressed regions, at the start of presenting the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget and the budget of the Second Plan and under the present conditions for the growth and blossoming of talents and decentralization, the mechanism of the budget must be towards provincializing as opposed to nationalizing (except in certain cases), and this can be resolved to some extent by viewing the budget in per capita terms.

He then pointed out: Inquiry and investigation and regular supervisory control and evaluation of the progress of affairs by comparing them to the goals of the plan and the law in order to study the strong and weak points of the organizations to eliminate the shortcomings and reform the affairs in the future programs is a legal and important duty of the honorable deputies of the Majles. I hope the honorable deputies will use this legal lever regularly.

Continuing, the deputy from Mianeh praised the president for issuing instructions to carry out the Azarbaijan steel complex and said: The city of Mianeh is located on the Tehran-Tabriz transit road, which has truly changed into a deadly spot for passengers. Last year, about 385 people lost their lives on this road and more than 20 billion rials in damages were caused. Requesting that the minister of health examine the situation of the only hospital in Mianeh, he asked the minister of housing and urban development for help in connection with continuing the project of the township for education in Mianeh and the minister of roads and transport to study and implement the four-lane transit road between Tehran and Tabriz.

Seyyed Hoseyn Hashemi, Deputy From Mianeh

Hashemi, the deputy from Mianeh: I thank the president for carrying out the Azarbaijan steel project.

As another pre-agenda speaker, Seyyed Hoseyn Hashemi offered his condolences on the anniversary of the martyrdom of her holiness Zahra and thanked the president for the implementation of the Azarbaijan steel project, he said: This project began in 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], and the people of Mianeh donated their

lands for the project, and so far a great deal has been spent. He asked the minister of interior in regards to providing various comfort resources in Mianeh: In regards to lack of resources, such as public libraries and culture and art halls, we have had contact with the minister of Islamic culture and guidance either in person or in writing, but, unfortunately, so far no practical steps have been observed.

In continuation, the deputy from Mianeh asked the minister of petroleum for cooperation in providing the kerosene needed and activating the natural gas outreach in the region; and questioned the minister of health, treatment and medical education concerning funds for purchasing surgical equipment; the minister of housing and urban development in regards to solving the problem of the Farahiyyeh township in Mianeh; the minister of labor and social affairs concerning the allocation of the necessary funds for the Workers Athletic Complex; and the minister of roads and transport regarding solving the problem of the Yulik-Ganjgah Road.

'Ali Movahhedi-Savoji, Deputy From Tehran

Movahhedi-Savoji, the deputy from Tehran: The Voice and Vision did not have the right to react to the issue of inquiry and investigation, that is, to the regime and the Majles, in this form.

The last pre-agenda speaker was Movahhedi-Savoji, the deputy from Tehran, who offered his condolences on the anniversary of the martyrdom of her holiness Zahra and in connection with the general policies of the Islamic Republic said: I reviewed the general policies of the Islamic Republic in the Second Five-Year Plan with regard to the very wise viewpoint and opinions of the leader of the Islamic revolution and request that we [follow] the viewpoints of the leader in the area of self-sufficiency, fighting the oppressors, elimination of borrowing from the banking system in terms of both domestic and foreign borrowing, and trying to somehow eliminate the government obligations and debts. He emphasized attention to the oppressed strata of the society and reaching social justice in the Second Plan and in regards to the issue of inquiry and investigation said: The Majles in the fourth term has paid more attention to this right and based on the Constitution and its responsibility has so far completed reports on three cases of inquiry and investigation that it has ratified and presented to the beloved nation. Bringing inquiry and investigation to fruition depends on total cooperation of the Judicial Branch, because according to the internal bylaws of the Majles and the Constitution, the Judicial Branch must decisively investigate such violations.

In connection with the Voice and Vision, he said: Unfortunately, the management of this organization, contrary to the standards of the Constitution and regular laws, has made illegal use of the organization at its disposal, whereas it did not have the right to deal in this form with regard to the issue of inquiry and investigation, that is, the regime and the Majles, which is one of the great organizations of the Islamic regime. While I am sorry about the reaction of the Voice and Vision, on the one hand, perhaps it was by the grace of God that it became clear through this inquiry and investigation that those who administered this organization for years mistakenly thought proudly that the programs that they were presenting were legitimate and legal, and thought that the nation of Hezbollah and all the people are satisfied, and thought that the opponents of the organization are the United States, the minigroups, and the hypocrites, which was not so. While this organization has had essential changes since the revolution compared to prior to the revolution, as it should have, while we support the committed, religious, and concerned officials and artists who support Islam and the revolution, at the same time, this organization has problems. The Majles had the responsibility and expressed it, and now the Judicial Branch must investigate two issues. One is in connection with the instances mentioned in the report, and in accordance with the law those who have committed legal violations or have had financial problems must be prosecuted. The second concern is that, according to the report of the Inquiry and Investigation Committee, especially the dear brothers, Messrs. Parvaresh and Kukan, these issues must be fully examined. Also, we do not oppose the programs of the Voice and Vision, but they are the propaganda of corrupt and mischievous individuals who are in the Voice and Vision. We do not by any means want to only have mourning, elegies, and Komeyl prayers on the Voice and Vision. No, there must be films, serials, and presentations in the language of Islamic revolutionary art.

Ratifications

Proposal To Include Physicians' Offices in the Landlord-Tenant Law

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday was a report on the second round of discussions of the proposal to include physicians' offices in the landlord-tenant relations law, ratified in 1356 [21 March 1977-20 March 1978], of which the single article and notes were ratified.

Single article. The proposal to include physicians' offices in the landlord-tenant relations law ratified in 1356 and the following notes will be added to the law on the location of physicians' offices ratified on 20/10/1366 [[10 January 1988] by the Majles.

Note 1. Physicians' offices are their places of work, are regarded as places of business, and are subject to the regulations of the landlord-tenant relations law ratified in 1356.

Note 2. The collection of any sort of fund known as lock money on rented physicians' offices or transfer of location of the office to others if not mentioned in the text of the agreement between the landlord and tenant is prohibited.

Note 3. Use of residential places as physicians' offices if not stated in the landlord-tenant agreement is prohibited without the consent of the landlord.

Bill on the Establishment of Education Councils in Provinces and Cities

The last item on the agenda was a report on the second round of discussions of the Education Committee in regards to the bill to establish Education Councils in provinces, cities, and regions of the country, of which three articles were ratified by the deputies.

Article 1. In order to gain the participation and supervision of the people in education and make use of all the resources for the establishment, development, and equipping of educational spaces and facilitate the executive activities of education, Education Councils will be established in the provinces and cities as described in this law.

Article 2. What is meant by Provincial Council, City Council, and Regional Council, which are established in accordance with this law, are the Education Council of the province, the Education Council of the city, and the Education Council of the region.

Note. The establishment of the Education Council of the region in the large cities and districts of the country shall be proposed by the Provincial Council and approved by the Ministry of Education.

Article 3. The composition of the Provincial Council shall be as follows:

1) The Friday imam of the capital of the province or his representative, who will be appointed from among the clerics familiar with the Islamic educational standards (if the grand leader finds it expedient).

2) The governor general.

3) The director general of education of the province, who will serve as the secretary and take charge of determining the agenda of the meetings of the Council.

4) The mayor of the capital of the province.

5) The director of planning and budget of the province.

6) The research deputy director of the Central Office of Education of the province.

7) The director general or director of new construction, development, and equipment of schools of the province.

8) Two directors of the education of the cities selected by the director of education for provincial regions.

9) A university professor in the province, with preference given to professors of education, selected by other members of the Council.

10) Three to five trustees, lovers of culture, parents of students, or businessmen in the capital of the province, suggested by the Parents and Teachers Association of the province and approved by other members.

Note 1. The rulings of the members of the Provincial Council shall be issued by the Ministry of Education and signed by the minister of education.

Note 2. The secretary of the province is responsible to send the agenda of the meeting and the summary and conclusions of the discussions of the Council of the deputies of the concerned province to the Majles. The above-mentioned deputies may, if they wish, participate in the meetings as observers.

Note 3. The internal bylaws of the Provincial Council shall be approved by the minister of education.

Note 4. The chairman of the Provincial Council shall be the governor or in his absence the director general of education of the province.

* 21 Nov

94LA0032A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
22 Nov 93 pp 5, 19

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday and the deputies from Sirjan, Rasht, and Tehran gave speeches. Then the Majles speaker gave a speech about Mobilization Week and the position of the basiji, which was printed in the previous issue. Then the Majles took up its agenda, the details of which are presented below for our esteemed readers.

'Abdol-Ghafur Irannezhad, Deputy From Chahbahar

I wish success and victory before Almighty God for all the brave basijis on all fronts.

The first speaker was Irannezhad. He offered congratulations on Mobilization Week and said: I am unable in this brief opportunity to discuss adequately the sacrifices of these brave basijis, whose existence is the reason for the survival and pride of Islam and Iran. I wish success and victory before Almighty God for all the brave basijis on all fronts.

He discussed the problems with his electoral district in the municipality of Chahbahar. He said: As you know, the municipality of Chahbahar and its affiliated areas are deprived of potable water. In this regard numerous letters have been written and appeals to the authorities have been made. In his recent trip to the Chahbahar area, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, respected president of the republic, opened the Pishin Dam, and with his blessed hand he broke ground for the transfer of potable water from the Pishin Dam to the municipality of Chahbahar.

He added: Unfortunately following the completion of the Pishin Dam and its opening by the president of the republic, the Plan and Budget Organization, without taking into account the existing circumstances, the amount of work that has been done and the huge budget

expenditures that have been made, using the excuse of "the new variable" regarding changing the dam and transferring water from the Pishin Dam, has refused to deposit the credits allocated for the completion of the canal.

He noted: Apart from the fact that it will cost an enormous amount, the Plan and Budget Organization's proposal concerning the new variable in the transfer of water from the Pishin Dam, the research for the Plan and Budget Organization's new proposal and providing the project's technical resources, will delay this program at least two years.

He explained: It is hoped that the respected president of the republic, who always shows special favor to deprived people, will order the completion of this previously approved project without any kind of change.

The deputy from Chahbahar discussed health care in his electoral district. He said: The building and equipment of Chahbahar hospital, which was established more than 25 years ago, are worn out. Nikshahr Hospital lacks any kind of treatment or health-care resources, and Kenarak Hospital, which is absolutely unusable because of special conditions, unfortunately because of the lack of the necessary resources and despite the efforts of the physicians and treatment cadre, is inadequate. Patients must go to Tehran, Mashhad, or neighbor countries for operations and must endure many difficulties and absorb unimaginable costs.

I must make repeated requests of all the insiders in the Ministry of Health Care and Treatment, and especially the respected minister of health care and treatment, for the completion of the Chahbahar hospital building in my electoral district, especially to stop the closure of the Dashtyari region's hospital (Yelan), and to send the appropriate specialists to the region for the establishment of a hospital in the Qa'r-e Qaydar area.

The deputy from Iranshahr also issued a memo to the minister of the reconstruction crusade concerning the construction of fishing docks in the Pa Bandar, Zarabad, and Kenarak regions. He also requested fishing resources for fishermen and cold storage workers and for fishing cooperative unions at reasonable prices, as well as turning fishing over to local people and avoiding the passage of large Iranian and foreign ships, which cause losses for local fishermen.

In conclusion he called on the minister of the interior to move shantytown dwellers to a suitable location, to give them free land and to pay a just price for their shacks.

Seyyed Ahmad Hoseyni, Deputy From Sirjan

If someone does not do his duty after the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult takes a position, he is a traitor and an apostate.

The first [as published] pre-agenda speaker was Hoseyni from the Sirjan electoral district. In his speech he commemorated Mobilization Week and said: If Muslims take a lesson from the life of the most respected prophet (peace be upon him) and the chaste imams, if they walk the straight path and if they manifest faith, belief and piety throughout the world of Islam, the glory of religion and the esteemed ones will remain inviolate.

We must defend the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult and we must not fear being killed to strengthen the imamate. We have every reason to be sacrificed for Islam, and we must see to ourselves and cling to God for our own growth and to defeat the enemy.

He continued: No one has any reason to weaken the government of the Koran. Muslims who take bribes have no reason, and their oppressive hearts are garbage. Those who draw hearts away from Islam are either acting out of self-interest, oblivious of the situation, enemy agents, or in love with the world, position and wealth. Until their light has gone out, and as long as they continue to oppress by failing to perform responsibilities and observe the rights of the people, and as long as they are at war with logic and reason, the brave nation of Iran must realize that the criminal enemy does not have the ability to defeat us, because the Truth is invincible. Only our sins create an entry point for affliction, fear and enemy plans.

He also added: The pious nation is on a path that makes the enemy's cultural and military invasion ineffective. If we are weak and make errors, this will gratify the imperialists. If we are able to come close to Almighty God and pass through the phases of piety, asceticism and devotion, our power will be the power of God. The roots of sin must be dried up, to bring hope for good things and blessings and to keep foreign disturbances from being repeated, and any group that tries to do anything must be turned away. If the world adopts the path of exaltation and humanity, a noble life can be created on earth, and it will be possible to help our own kind. Why don't the international organizations and the Security Council have the ability to solve the problems of nations?

Continuing, the deputy from Sirjan noted: Imperialism makes use of the Security Council to impose ignorance and war. America's embassies are places of corruption. The events in Iran, Lebanon, and Greece are outstanding examples. America is the cause of assassinations and slaughter in the world, and, in trying to reach its goals it is suffering from its weak foreign policy. The weakness of America's foreign policymakers is threatening that nation's interest because under the cover of the new world order they are driving the world towards a terrifying third world war. If America does not come to its senses it will face the wrath of God, and the wrath of God manifests itself in the fires of anger and the usurpation of nations.

He continued: America supports the imposition of ignorance and war, and our government supports reason, peace, organization. There is no negotiating with the one who is ignorant, wallowing in ignorance. World imperialism has decided to wage war at the roots with Islam and Muslims, because it considers the coming century the century of the rise of Islam and those who want Islam.

They do not want the Third World to help it, save it or develop it. They want it to test weapons, dump nuclear waste and conduct other experiments. If they did not spend the resources of the world's poor on spies and the production of nuclear and chemical weapons, there would not be a hungry person to be found in the world.

Our nation is based on religious teachings and the true defense of human rights, and it has also been a safe haven for millions of homeless refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan, and Kuwait. Don't the international organizations chanting in support of human rights see the clear truth? The officials of Turkey must realize that they do not have the power to withstand Islamic thought and activity. Any official or unofficial position against Iran is a mark of untruth. Armenia must know that there will be consequences for becoming an agent of imperialist plans. Why does France, which claims to be a democracy, fear veils on a few students. Why does it attack the homes of Muslims and give asylum to terrorist hypocrites?

He noted that if everyone submitted to the law, there would be no disputes and there would be no abuses of employment resources and positions. He said: The competent courts should rule on disputes and differences of opinion to stabilize and secure responsibility and preserve the sanctity of law, and if needed the final decision must be made by the vice-regent of the Muslims. If someone does not do his duty after the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult takes a position, he is a traitor and an apostate. It is necessary to train competent and religious people for the future of the government. The ministries must liberate key affairs from the uproar of worldliness and from individuals who are against the people, to keep them from aggravating the people and estranging them from the government. The interest of Islam and the government must take precedence over those of personalities and the self-interested.

Elias Hazrati, Deputy From Rasht

The primary expectation of the basijis, who are worried, is that we guard the principles of the revolution in a calculated way.

Elias Hazrati was the third pre-agenda speaker. In his speech he offered congratulations to all the nation's basijis and the exalted leader on the beginning of Mobilization Week. He said: What do the basiji forces expect of us? As a reward for their sacrifices after several years, don't they expect us to take steps to solve their basic problems? We must solve the housing problems of those who are without housing. They guarded the borders so that everyone could build homes and go live in their homes with complete security, but they are without housing.

He added: Don't they expect us to take steps to deal with the problem of their unemployment? A great many of them had an employment problem after the end of the war and remain unemployed, and they are fighting tooth and nail to deal with it. Don't they want us to solve their problems getting an education? They are talented people who do the work of long years overnight at the slightest opportunity.

The primary expectation of the basijis, who are worried, is that we guard the primary principles of the revolution properly, carefully and in a calculated way. We must not allow people who do not believe in the principles of the revolution who are in key positions and who have had and have rumors about them, with their lack of belief in the continuation of the revolution, to inject their thinking into our society and decisions. As the exalted leader said, their thinking arises from fear, naivete and sometimes from the dubious nature of these ideas.

He emphasized: Our basiji forces are worried, because they had this bitter experience during the war. Those who did not believe in fighting and continuing the war said from day one that this war should not continue. However, the same people spread the poison of their bitter thinking in various places. Today the basiji forces are worried. The people we are talking about are like the ones who wrote a letter and said something in key positions and spread their poison in various positions of responsibility, and then one day we have this experience.

The basiji forces expect that our Majles, our government and those who believe in the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult not to allow such people to express their ideas in Majles speeches and in our government and in official and unofficial circles inside and outside the country, and not to allow them to make the decisions.

The speaker then discussed the problems with universities and university students. He said: The universities, students, and student centers in our country have always been a base of strength and struggle and a wellspring for social and political movements. The role of this base in the Islamic revolution and its continuation has been prominent and clear. This has taken place in this very place and has been done by these very people.

This bastion was active and full of capability during the period of political activity following the Islamic revolution, and the mobilization served sincerely at the fronts. Gradually, however, the course of events and unfavorable statements made about the activities of these people have closed in on them. Every day they tie the hands of the students in some way. This view and political tendency also existed in the period before the revolution.

When Martyr Motahari chose the university as his base of operations and put most of his hopes in student activity, many people accused him. Today there is the

same pessimistic view of students and their activities. This pessimistic view of the students in political and social affairs became more prominent, to the point that during the time of His Holiness the Imam there were those who claimed that student political activity and student participation in the elections were illegitimate and that they did not have the necessary competence.

Continuing his remarks, Elias Hazrati said: One must realize that the stagnation of political and cultural activities is caused by such improper measures, to the effective detriment of the government and the health of the student movement. Ultimately this will hurt the interest of our revolution and society and open the way for activities by the enemy and deviated and dependent activities.

Although some points of view and insiders have shown that with the stagnation of political and cultural activity by students, at the universities, and then in society, a kind of peace and a trouble-free atmosphere will emerge for them, they certainly must realize that the other side of this stagnation is the spread of the culture of indifference and promoting the culture of frustrated students. Today we are spreading the damage of superficial thinking and views. These people are changing the political environment in accordance with their own legitimacy and political competence. In reality they prefer that society and its active and capable classes become submerged in a worldly culture so that they can knowingly participate in political and cultural activities in a prominent and effective way for society and the revolution.

In the final portion of his speech the deputy from Rasht noted: In Note 47 of the bill concerning the Second Five-Year Plan, the government's proposal for the labor law and the changes to it are discussed.

Mr. Hazrati added: Since the day the labor law was discussed in our society as a basic step towards the social justice emphasized by Islam, individuals here and there began spreading controversy intended to lead to the resignation of the minister of labor, our esteemed brother Mr. Sarhadizadeh. His Holiness the Imam gave a clear answer to the accusations and in addition he presented other issues and clear truths from the rich theology of the Islam of Muhammad. After a period of discussion and consultation the respected Interests Discernment Council approved the law and announced it.

He added: The planners at the Plan and Budget Organization consider all the economic problems to be found only in the labor law. Of course, this does not pertain only to today. Indeed they began spreading controversy about the labor law from the very first day, saying that it creates economic problems. Today no attention is paid to the labor class. Definitely the brothers have got the cart before the horse, for the problem is elsewhere.

Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Hoseyni, Deputy From Tehran

The Voice and Vision organization will be successfully doing its duty when it shows the young generation the culture of the basiji.

The final pre-agenda speaker was Hoseyni, deputy from Tehran. In his speech he discussed the merciless invasion by imperialism to the north of the country (Azerbaijan). He said: The world has always been a battlefield between truth and falsehood. Falsehood attacks and truth defends.

He added: If basiji cells had been formed in oppressed countries and if basiji youths had fought with their lives against infidel invasions without fear of death, oppression like this would not have taken place and such displacements would not have occurred. God loves our brave basijis, our men and women basijis, and they also love God.

The glorious Koran says that those who are truly with the most noble Prophet (peace be upon him)—and today's manifestation of this being with the Prophet is going along with and following the exalted leader of the revolution—are "strong against unbelievers," and "compassionate with each other" [Koranic quote].

The deputy from Tehran then said: Our Islamic system is preserved with this faith and with these high and living concerns, by maintaining basiji slogans, and through the active and clarifying presence of basijis in the heart of society. It is with this very power that this government came into being.

The Voice and Vision organization has been and will be successfully doing its duty when it shows the young generation the culture of the basiji, and when it presents leading teachers and basijis as models for life, and when it abstains from programming that is mocking and indifferent, with mindless merriment and drunken laughter. A society that has stopped being serious and has become afflicted with indifference will be attacked by the enemy and enemy's plundering hand will overtake it.

He then explained: Imperialism must not occupy us with heedless and frivolous programming. We must not allocate more of the budget to sports than we have already, and we must not be diverted to what is prohibited from what is required. Games and sports are very good, but to put all concern and effort and all planning into this front is to ignore other fronts.

Legislation

The only item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the details of the Bill To Form Education and Training Councils in the nation's provinces and regions. Several more articles from this bill were studied and approved by the deputies.

Based on Article 4: The duties and prerogatives of the province council are as follows:

1 - Approval of regulations pertaining to setting per-student costs, each one from affiliated regions out of the government budget, to be done in such a way that makes it possible to improve the quality and quantity of education and training activities in deprived areas and also for the oppressed, and so that shortages and deficiencies in education and training in the districts are gradually eliminated.

2 - Approving educational reinforcement in the affiliated districts in view of climactic and population conditions.

3 - Decision making about the distribution of funds taken among the districts in the cities or municipalities that have more than one educational district.

4 - Assessing the performance of municipal and district councils and based on reports received and taking the necessary steps in each case, using the tools of reward and punishment.

5 - Policy making and planning to create, develop, and equip educational and training space in the province.

6 - Presenting reports to the government on the annual performance of the council by the council secretary, via the Ministry of Education and Training.

Note: The province general manager of education and training is required, in addition to seasonal reports, to make a comprehensive report to the province council every year on the quality and quantity of the education and training activities in the municipalities and districts and assessing and comparing the performance of the councils.

Article 5: The makeup of the municipal council will be as follows:

1 - The Friday imam of the municipal center or his representative, who is chosen from among reputable clergymen who are familiar with the criteria of Islamic education and training.

(If deemed advisable by the exalted leader)

2 - The district governor

3 - The municipal chief of education and training, who is the council secretary, responsible for setting the agenda of meetings

4 - The municipal deputy or official in charge of training affairs

5 - The chief of the municipal council

6 - The mayor of the municipal city center

7 - Three chiefs of schools at various levels of study

8 - Three to five parents of students or reliable people from the municipality recommended by the Parent-Teacher Association

9 - The chief of the health-care network or a reliable physician from the municipality

Note 1: Orders by the members of the municipal council will be issued by the general office of education and training, with the province general manager of education and training as a member.

Note 2: The selection of individuals mentioned in paragraphs three (in municipalities with more than one educational district) six, seven, and eight will be done in accordance with guidelines to be prepared by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Note 3: Meetings will be presided over by the district governor, or in his absence by the chief of the municipal office of education and training.

Note 4: The council secretary is required to send meeting minutes and a summary of the results of the council proceedings to the municipality's Majles deputy or deputies. If so inclined the deputies may sit in on the meetings as observers.

Note 5: In the municipalities that have a university, the council will invite faculty members of the universities to attend council meetings as consultants, especially those who are specialists in the educational sciences fields and in other fields pertaining to education and training.

Article 6: The councils mentioned in this law will meet at least once a month. The council meetings will have a quota when two-thirds of its members are in attendance, and its decisions will be valid with a majority vote of the members present.

Note: Council meetings will be held at the local office of education and training.

Article 7: Council members are chosen for a two-year period. If a council member is changed, dies or resigns, his successor will be appointed in the manner established in this law and in the relevant guidelines. The reselection of members is authorized.

Article 8: The responsibilities and prerogatives of the municipal council are as follows:

1 - Distribute government credits allocated for education and training to the municipality, among schools and various activities based on regulations that the Ministry of Education and Training stipulates.

2 - Approve the financial regulations for schools, covering all funds received and expenses and other public revenues, in view of the economic circumstances of the parents at each school and the quality of the presentation of education and training activities.

3 - Recommend for approval to the appropriate authorities levies for construction, expansion, maintenance and the procurement, equipment and preparation of education and training aids.

4 - Planning and decision making on the rental, construction, and expansion of municipal education and training sites (in terms of location, educational level, etc).

5 - Make decisions on the distribution and expenditure of funds collected for the construction, expansion, and repair of education and training sites, for the procurement of the necessary equipment and other activities.

6 - Studying and making decisions about needed manpower and presenting the conclusions to the Ministry of Education and Training via the province council.

7 - Issuing authorization to employ individuals in excess of the official hiring quota using district revenues, based on labor and social security laws.

8 - Planning and making decisions on how to encourage and show appreciation for worthy and meritorious workers in the schools and to pay special and labor bonuses based on the quantity and quality of their service.

9 - Encouraging and persuading people with resources and industrial and guild leaders to build schools and centers for education and training.

10 - Planning to create facilities and to employ suitable tools to expand nonprofit schools, scientific, technical and professional training centers, and schools near factories and similar institutions, and persuading the people to participate more in this regard.

11 - Continuous supervision of district education and training activities and preparation of an annual report showing the strengths and weaknesses of activities and making the necessary recommendations to the province education and training council.

12 - Planning and taking measures to prepare land and other necessary resources to procure and equip district education and training space by means of local resident self-help and with the cooperation of competent government and legal organizations.

13 - Plans and efforts to divert some of the revenues of banks, government and nongovernment companies, and factories to expanding and equipping education and training sites within the framework of the relevant regulations.

14 - Assistance promoting and spreading education and training activities and strengthening the religious beliefs and morality of students.

15 - Planning and deciding on the payment to students with few resources of funds to assist with educational expenses out of the council's local revenues and granting scholarships for higher education to talented students.

16 - Performing the responsibilities assigned to the council by the Supreme Education and Training Council and the Supreme Parents and Teacher's Association with the Ministry of Education and Training in accordance with their legal prerogatives.

17 - Studying various ways to save money and increase the use of resources in the framework of the policies of the Ministry of Education and Training and the province council.

18 - Efforts to spread public education and training and providing coverage to all students who must be educated in the district so that none of them are deprived of an education.

19 - Preventing student dropouts and making efforts to raise the quality of educational and training programs.

20 - Organizing resources for technical and professional education, work study and on-the-job training for students.

21 - Raising the knowledge level of teachers, providing them with welfare and living resources, and providing the necessary resources.

22 - Recommending an annual program to expand education and training space and manpower based on the overall polices of the Ministry of Education and Training and submitting it to the province council.

Article 9: The duties and composition of the district council, as the case requires, resemble those of the municipal council and are in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Ministry of Education and Training and approved by the Supreme Education and Training Council.

Note: The duties of the municipal and district councils will be performed based on the general regulations and guidelines announced by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Article 10: Mayors are responsible for preparing guidelines and taking the necessary measures to collect the levies approved in this law and depositing them in the municipal or regional council account in the framework of regulations approved by the province council.

It is worth mentioning that in the discussion on the "amount of monthly tuition" in Article 8 on the Bill Forming Education and Training Councils, Mr. Mohammad Qomi succeeded in eliminating the collection of monthly tuition. He regarded it as a violation of the Constitution. He therefore proposed that the term "monthly tuition" be deleted from the law. In this regard he said:

In this bill you proposed that the school collect some money for water, electricity, telephone, and other things. It is right that help should be given for education and training, but who pays this money for water and electricity? The people definitely pay it, the people who are paying high prices for water and electricity. Bread was also somewhat cheap, and praise God they made it expensive. Therefore, what money are they to pay? If the

people pay money for study, then what services does the government want to give to the people? In a few more days they may also be saying that the people should pay money for the policemen who patrol the cities. Where are the people going to get this? The gentlemen in the Education and Training Commission said that the respected Council of Guardians made a change in this principle to the effect that at last some money may be taken from the people. Even if this change is correct, I believe that this will not be in the interest of the oppressed. Taking tuition from students will mean that we will increase the class differences in society and this is not in the interest of society. It is not in accordance with the guidance from the Imam (peace be upon him) and the exalted leader, and it violates the Constitution.

Speaking in opposition to the elimination of the "monthly tuition," Mr. Movahedi-Saveji said: Issues of this kind were discussed when the law on "nonprofit schools" was proposed. Some of the respected deputies took the view that education and training should be free throughout the country, and that the government should pay all the costs of education and training in the entire country, for the rich, for the capitalists, and for the deprived. Of course Mr. Qomi is somewhat in support of that first view, held by his friends concerning the nonprofit schools. The fact that they made investments and spent money for their children is neither illegal nor in violation of the Constitution. Thus this law was enacted and we honor the services and labors of the nonprofit schools. We have no objection to their work.

He added: I proposed a note based on the idea that tuition should not be collected from individuals who have no resources, meaning the same deprived people Mr. Qomi mentioned. Unfortunately, the respected commission paid no attention to this proposal of ours. We believe that we should not be extremists about taking help and participation from the people. We should not say that education is free even for capitalists, nor on the other hand should we block the way to making use of it, nor should tuition be taken from everyone. Clearly a large part of society is impaired in the procurement of necessary household items. How can these people pay tuition? In the note I proposed, what the exalted leader said and what is also the view of the respected Majles is being provided. Therefore, if this note does not receive the vote, there really will be problems for the people. I am therefore opposed to the elimination of this phrase "monthly tuition," because if you eliminate it, help cannot be obtained from the people with means and the capitalist class.

After the views of the supporters, the commission and the government were given, the proposal to eliminate the phrase "monthly tuition" was put to a vote and approved, and this phrase was deleted.

Measures Enacted by Majles Commissions

The most important measures enacted by the Majles commissions this week are as follows:

Bill on the Cultural, Scientific and Educational Agreement Between Iran and Turkmenistan and Iran and Kazakhstan and Iran Kirghizestan

This bill, which was sent to the Guidance Commission as the main commission [as published] was studied in the presence of experts and approved. This agreement has 17 articles and the two sides will cooperate and exchange views in the areas of books, publications, photographs, slides, tapes, films, expertise in various areas, and educational, artistic and academic groups.

Bill on the Charter for the Armed Forces Personnel Treatment Services Procurement Organization

This bill was discussed and studied in 34 articles in the main Defense Affairs Commission, and was approved in the presence of the government's representatives. According to Article 4 of this bill, the goal of this bill is the procurement of treatment services for the armed forces personnel of the Ministry of Defense, including fixed cadres, contract workers, special basij members, retirees, pensioners and their dependents.

Bill To Increase Iran's Investment in the IMF (Affiliated with the World Bank)

Article 1 of this bill, which was studied in the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission, was approved in the form shown below. According to this Article 1, the government is authorized to increase the investment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the IMF (affiliated with the World Bank) from the current 816 shares to 1,444 shares.

Proposed Amendment to the Bill To Make the Attorney's Association Independent

With the amendment to this motion, which was approved in the main Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission, Majles deputies and legislative and Majles affairs assistants, general ministry legal affairs managers, legal experts in government institutions and companies, under certain circumstances may obtain power of attorney documents. According to another amendment, the Attorney's Association must make a decision within six months concerning a request for an on-the-job training or attorneyship certificate.

*** 23 Nov**

94LA0037A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
24 Nov 93 pp 5, 15

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday in open session and the deputies from Rasht, Tangestan, Molayer, and Esfahan gave speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda and approved more articles from the bill forming education and training councils in the provinces, municipalities and districts. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings below:

Mohammad Baqer Nowbakht-Haqiqi, Deputy From Rasht

It is truly worrying that today our Central Bank may be unable to pay its ordinary debts.

The first pre-agenda speaker was Nowbakht, deputy from Rasht. During his speech he said: Because the Second Five-Year Plan has not been approved by the Council of Ministers, it cannot be cited in criticizing and studying the council's executive goals and policies, and one may not discuss to what extent the decision and approval of the First Five-Year Plan was effective and to what extent the country will be brought out of the existing state of stagnation and inflation.

He added: Before this bill is put before the Majles and the atmosphere of competition for the allocation of greater shares of its development credits for the projects and programs favored by the deputies takes over, I think it beneficial to consider two basic points:

1) Most of the goals and policies in this plan were previously compiled and approved in the First Five-Year Plan. At least in the sector of the nation's development expenditures, projects and plans have been approved committing 28,000 billion rials which remain incomplete [as published].

What is to be committed in the Second Five-Year Plan to complete these half-finished activities will be something on the order of Rls13,000 billion. That is, despite the 19.8-percent growth in development costs, the proposal in the Second Five-Year Plan will leave at least Rls15,000 billion of the programs and projects that have been started still unfinished, and thus they will be transferred just as they are to the Third Five-Year Plan. If we assume in an optimistic scenario that the inflation rate for the materials and equipment for these incomplete projects will be only 20 percent, the credits needed at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan for their completion at base prices for 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] will be more than Rls30,000 billion.

He added: What has been spent so far must be accounted as a national loss. Yet a number of our dear people are expecting the completion and utilization of these projects. I therefore propose clearly and sincerely, in this time before the atmosphere of competition to [as published] direct credits to electoral districts takes over and before we start ignoring logical statements in that commotion of the sessions studying the plan, that instead of adding new projects to the existing incomplete projects and increasing the national losses, we take into account the public interest and help for a system that is the product of the blood of hundreds of thousands of martyrs, and use a spendable amount of [as published] development credits for the completion of a number of these projects.

The deputy from Rasht then continued: I realize how difficult this measure will be and how much it will require general will and determination for a Majles, of which 69 percent of itsdeputies are participating for the first time in the planning and distribution of credits and each of whom has a human commitment and indebtedness to the thousands in his electoral district who have delegated him to the Majles.

(2) Studying the plan piecemeal or from a personal point of view or by adding on notes and riders is an absolutely inadequate way for those responsible to deal with it, even in these special conditions, because the goals, policies, and tasks of the plan require language at the essay level.

Unfortunately, at the implementation stage after the study of the First Five-Year Plan things were done that were unexpected and questionable for the deputies. When an explanation was requested reference was made to the Five-Year Plan. Yet as a deputy from the Majles that approved the First Five-Year Plan, I truthfully declare that, for example the allocations in paragraphs 1, 4, 5, and 5 1 [as published] and for Council 5, were never intended to weaken the national currency against foreign currency, to bring increasing pressure on low-income individuals, increase the prices of agricultural goods or to enact stagnation and inflation in domestic industries.

Continuing his remarks, Nowbakht emphasized the need for public participation, careful attention to the plan's details, and alertness in its approval. He discussed the Majles work investigation and interpellation. He said: This is one of the rights of the legislative power, and no one must protest against the Majles for implementing this part of the Constitution. As a member of this Majles who wants the enactment and expansion of supervision, I believe that the position of the Majles will be preserved more than in the past with the implementation of neutrality and avoiding artificial conflicts.

On this basis, surrounding the research and interpellation of the work of the Voice and Vision organization, which is a lawful and acceptable measure, there is the fear that in exchanging these answers, especially by the deputies from Tehran, who are among the nation's most prominent personalities, in every one of the pre-agenda speeches given regularly at these sessions, first of all that public opinion will receive these positions as an agreed plan under special political circumstances.

Second, there is the fear that these encounters will lead to ignoring the services and labors of the manager of an organization who has worked for years under the heavy and sensitive responsibility of the Voice and Vision organization, notwithstanding his personal and family characteristics, and who has been subjected to waves of criticism from every direction. Third, the defects and sometimes the unacceptability of the programming of the Voice and Vision organization might be written into its management record, and it may be forgotten that this media agency is responsible for preparing programming for at least 50 million consumers, while come countries have more than 10 video channels for populations of less than 10 million.

In view of the limited resources and credits, rationing programming for various tastes will not please everyone. Fourth, a worrisome atmosphere has been created and it will have evil effects on the continuation of other investigations and interpellations. A peaceful and acceptable atmosphere has been created in the Majles sessions through the worthy management of the speaker of the Majles and the sincere cooperation of the deputies, and this is pleasing to the people. There is the fear that this may be turned into renewed social disruptions among the people, especially among the officials.

Nowbakht then addressed managers and leaders. He said: The sensitivity of the government's performance is not like that in other governments, nor are your circumstances ordinary as government leaders. You are at the head of your executive organizations as pillars of the revolution, and those circumstances are different from those of any president of the republic, in whom the people have placed hopes for honesty and management.

It will be truly worrying if today, despite the great investments made in the First Five-Year Plan in infrastructure in this wealthy nation, our Central Bank may be unable to pay its ordinary debts, and if public confidence in the well-being of the economy becomes weak with an imbalance in the foreign exchange rate. In a country that receives a minimum of more than $15 billion in foreign exchange per year on oil alone, revolutionary Iran must not be brought into question in a Western media uproar on account of the payment of a few hundred thousand dollars on a few international debts, and economic stability must not be weakened domestically by a flourishing market for brokers.

Doesn't the presence of a handful of professional dealers, sometimes hired by capitalists currency speculators, or the fact that a woman and her child wait all night at the bank door to buy foreign exchange constitute unworthy management by the nation's monetary and banking officials? Truly, how long must some officials continue to expend the personal prestige of Mr. Hashemi, who is beloved and trusted by the people, for the sake of their bad behavior? Isn't it really an unforgivable sin to undermine the management image of such a thoughtful revolutionary?

Seyyed Kemal al-Din Shahriari, Deputy From Dashti and Tangestan

Painters, peddlers, and border cooperatives have faced difficulties because of the new foreign exchange policies.

The second pre-agenda speaker was Mr. Shahriari, deputy from Dashti and Tangestan. He commemorated Mobilization Week and discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: In the area of fishing, Iran's fisheries since the revolution, with reinforcement of their foundations of installations and specializations, have taken large and positive steps in recent years in the creation of fundamental installations, in the procurement and provision of equipment and tools, and in training and research. Yet in fairness, all these measures have created growth in fisheries activities, but the severe weakness in fishing management has been so evident that not only are 30,000 fishermen dissatisfied with their work and employment in the province of Bushehr despite much work and effort, but also these fishermen and their families, who make up almost one-fourth of Bushehr's Province of a 700,000 population and who earn their living and their income from fishing, are not at all optimistic about their future.

The Fisheries Department often changes the policies regarding fiahing. Guidelines do not remain fixed throughout a year, but also during one fishing season. The department makes a distinction between the interest of the people and the interest of government. They consider the interest of the people and the fishermen to be in conflict with the interest of the government.

He added: Until last year the fisheries allowed fishermen to import and build ships, launches, and fishing boats. Even the fisheries themselves and their affiliated companies imported fishing ships from abroad until this year, and these ships, named the Ferdowsi, the Hani, the Sanareh-ye Jonub, the Kavian, the Tabas, and others were added to the government fishing fleet. Now when the fish market is not lucrative and when they see the vessels of the province's deprived people as competitors, they resort to the weapon of protecting the fish supplies and preventing excessive fishing unilaterally without taking into account the specific situation (one-fourth) of the population of our province, issuing an order to all vessels, investors, merchants, and individuals, they reduce the livelihood of fishermen to two secondary docks and make it unprofitable without answering the question who is going to endure the unprofitability of these huge investments which are stagnating, and since all the fishing vessels were bought using bank loans and credit means, who will pay the installment payments on these loans, which for some vessels are more than 1 million tomans per month?

What is this flood of unemployed fishermen supposed to do, people who do not even have the ability to support themselves for one month? Unfortunately, since the Fisheries Department has no answer for the above questions, to justify itself to the people it turns to the respected province officials, in such a way that at a seminar of Friday imams and congregations in the province of Bushehr, it placed a paragraph in the resolution in its own interest gave the department the authorization to deal unjustly with the fishermen and vessel owners. In the Five-Year Plan, concerning fisheries it was announced that in order to achieve the increased catch expected by the end of the Five-Year Plan, the number of vessels needed during the First Five-Year Plan is 1,200, including wooden ships and domestic and imported fiberglass ships. Of this number of vessels, in the fourth year of the plan alone 480 vessels were to have been added to the fishing fleet. Now that we are at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the question is, how many of the expected vessels have been added to the fishing fleet?

He added: If the Fisheries Department wants to protect the fish supply without the slogans and the controversy, it must implement the following matters in a serious and practical way:

1. Above all, all government vessels, vessels belonging to the Fisheries Department and affiliated companies and nonnative private-sector vessels must leave the coastal waters and the territorial and international waters in the area of activities of the native fishermen.

2. All vessels which are considered unsafe must be purchased from their owners at a just price and removed from the area. If they cannot change their system of fishing in the way that they claim, then after the system is changed they must be sold again to applicants at a just price. The Fisheries Department is fully responsible for changing the system of fishing in vessels, and it must give long-term credit means to the owners of vessels and substitute the desired fishing methods.

3. For other vessels, comprehensive and fixed guidelines must be prepared, which provide for continuous, profitable. and reasonable operations, and they must apply to all vessels with different capacities and fishing methods for at least two years, specifying area of operations, time of operations, and type of fishing.

Continuing he said: Unfortunately some people who have worked as painters, peddlers and in border cooperatives since the years before the revolution are not only facing severe problems because of the new foreign exchange and economic adjustment policies, but also as of this date no kind of law or regulation has been prepared to realize their rights and interests.

Continuing, the speaker added: The incorrect interpretation by Bushehr Customs of the measure enacted by the respected Council of Ministers caused a sudden drop to one-twentieth the former level of the authorized ceiling for imports by peddlers, cooperatives and painters, and more than 95 percent of the volume of the imported goods brought into customs, which were mostly food and perishables, were kept in open space because of the full warehouses. They were considered surplus and not releasable and were destroyed in the heavy fall rains.

The quarrel between the province of Bushehr General Office of Commerce and the General Office of Industries over the failure to issue an authorization to import goods caused the Customs office to refuse to release the goods of peddlers. Then when the peddlers went to the province of Bushehr General Office of Industries and contributed an amount into the account of the Worker's Housing Cooperative, that office suddenly forgot the hot slogan about supporting domestic industrial products and issued the authorization to release the goods.

'Abdollah Nowruzi, Deputy From Molayer

Many ministries and government companies try to form satellite and government companies in order to avoid taxes.

The third pre-agenda speaker was Nowruzi, deputy from Molayer. During his speech he offered congratulations on the arrival of Mobilization Week. He discussed the exalted leader's comments on the need to confront world imperialism. He said: Those, who with all this clarity and unity still want to honor America and are pursuing relations with this filthy misdirected demon, are their agents, intermediaries, and tools. It is incumbent upon all revolutionary forces from every faction and school of thought to drive these dependent and unreliable forces out of the various domains of public life in the three branches of the government and to keep them away from the nation's resources and intelligence.

He continued: Today before the trial of the Serb and Croat criminals, Mr. Major, this bastard child of World War II, and Owen, the old spy for the Serbs against the Muslims, must be tried and executed on behalf of Bosnia.

Although the blessed republic of the Islamic Republic of Iran has only had a short life, during this period of less than 15 years, despite the many problems that have been brought in from abroad and domestically in various educational, economic, and social dimensions such as the military wars, narcotics, propaganda attacks and other things, great tasks have been accomplished and large steps have been taken in the qualitative and quantitative development of the universities, the transportation and shipping network and refineries and petrochemicals, and every fair human being affirms it and gives thanks for it.

The deputy from Molayer then said: As an expert who has worked in the country for years, while I affirm and give thanks for all of these efforts, I believe that we have not made good use of the nation's capacities and that we could have worked much better. The First Five-Year Plan will end in the next few months, and the government is studying the provisions, notes and tables for the Second Five-Year Plan.

What is clear and important is examining and evaluating the First Five-Year Plan and understanding its strengths and weaknesses so that by eliminating the weaknesses and making use of the strengths, the Second Five-Year Plan will be as evocative and workable as possible.

He added: I do not know to what extent the experts, managers, and ministers believe in this. Under what limitations have the goals of the Five-Year Plan been realized? What position is occupied by foreign exchange revenues generated by the sale of oil, gas and nonoil exports, especially industrial goods, which have consumed a significant part of domestic and foreign foreign exchange resources? Have the targets in the tables in Part II of the Addendum to the First Five-Year Plan Law

really been met in four years and eight months of work? Has the physical growth in the nation's overall economy and in each sector been compared with the figures given by the Plan and Budget Organization with the Central Bank?

I asked a representative of the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs if the growth rate of 1.8 percent given in the First Five-Year Plan had been achieved. He said if the Central Bank's figures and numbers are correct, God willing it is correct. The chief of the Central Bank and the minister of economic and financial affairs of that time said things in defense of foreign exchange and tax revenues, which in my view were not firmly grounded and consistent. I remember a time when they said they wanted to stabilize the dollar at 100 tomans as a firm procedure. Despite themselves, they sold a significant amount of the nation's foreign exchange reserves at 95 tomans on the market and they are rounding up the dollar traders on the streets.

Continuing, Nowruzi noted: In the Five-Year Plan, specifically in Note 21, the place of foreign exchange costs for investing using foreign means is clear. Have these things been spent in their own channels? What resource was used to buy the $1 billion in automobiles that was imported in the year 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993]? Weren't credits that were invested spent on current expenses and ostentation? In the way that steel will be investigated, with what authorization was four times the expected amount of steel purchased and consumed? They spent only $360 million for education, yet with 20 percent of this amount we could have equipped the universities with the best research centers.

The first Note 22 threatens to move the ministries and government organizations out of Tehran. During this period how many of our ministries and organizations were moved out of Tehran, not counting moves from streets in the lower city to palaces in the upper city?

Note 30 was for the consumption model, to keep us from throwing $400 million in bread away each year, so we wouldn't drive certain types of automobiles, so we wouldn't just be importers, to keep foreign beverages and fruits from becoming abundant in the country. Has the Consumption Model Council yet taken a step to do this?

Notes 32 and 33 were to eliminate the taxes on the government companies and to guide them to deposit the investment money into the treasury, yet many ministries are making every effort to form satellite and government companies to avoid taxes.

He discussed the leader's emphasis on implementing social justice in the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: One of the mechanisms for social justice is just distribution in various parts of the country. Why are all the various cities trying to become provinces and special districts?

Hasan Kamran-Dastjerdi, Deputy From Esfahan

If some people in office are thinking about formalities, discrimination, not fearing America and distancing themselves from the people, this conflicts with the Imam's thinking.

Kamran, deputy from Esfahan, was the final pre-agenda speaker. He began his speech with comments on Mobilization Week. He said: At the time they were saying that you must observe standards, the basij proved that we could go into operation without tanks. It was this idea that was able to answer the threats. This idea is actually an idea that has the spirit of aggression. My advice to the Majles is to convene the conference on Palestine, which is based on this same idea, as soon as possible.

He added: Of course this idea dictates to us the spirit in which fear of America and actually the spirit of weakness and compromise and individual inclinations are condemned, along with those who are attached to foreign experts.

Kamran discussed the exalted leader's remarks concerning the mobilization. He said: It is necessary that all those who hold office move in the direction of the basiji, because he said that the basiji is a value, and spreading this basiji culture everywhere will guarantee the revolution. Therefore, if some people in office are thinking about formalities, extravagance, factionalism, favoritism, discrimination, submission, not fearing America, lack of concern and supervision, and distancing themselves from the people, this conflicts with the Imam's thinking.

He said: I take pride in the fact I am a basiji. He said: Rebelling against this idea and morality is an unforgivable sin. Rebellious individuals must be punished. The minimum expectation of the Majles is that Article 49 be enforced in this regard pertaining to self-help. On the other hand, dealing with the public mobilization, in which those who have sacrificed, the families of martyrs and the former prisoners of war are at the top of the list, is a basic issue. Who don't some organizations implement these very laws that the Majles has enacted? Shouldn't they be punished? They are the same martyrs that you seated in these chairs.

Even the people in charge of the foundations themselves must pay more attention. The administrative structure of these foundations must choose more people from this class. Don't we have powerful people in this class?

He then explained: The mobilization has a basic role to play in the fight against the minigroups. Today in the domain of enjoining good and prohibiting evil, the one who listens to the commands of the leader is acting like a soldier.

In conclusion, he praised the powerful role being played by the sisters in the mobilization.

Legislation

The only item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the Bill To Form Education and Training Councils in the nation's provinces and regions. Several more articles from this bill were approved.

Based on Article 11: School principals are required to manage the schools under their management with appropriate quality based on a budget allocated from the following resources and in the framework of education and training regulations and the policies of the district councils and with the cooperation of the parents and teachers society:

1 - Government credits that are paid on a per-pupil basis

2 - Help from the people

3 - The share taken from the municipal or regional education and training council out of levies collected and given to the school

4 - Funds obtained from the rendering of the above education and training services

The Administrative Affairs Commission requested the deletion of Paragraph 2, Article 11 with the phrase "percentage of the per-capita cost and appropriate for the capabilities of the parents of the students from whom it is collected."

'Ali Akbar Hoseyni, speaking in opposition to this deletion proposal, said in a speech: One of the reasons the opponents want to delete the monthly tuition was the Constitution, which says that education should be free until the end of middle school. There is an interpretation from the Guardian Council, which is the interpreter of the Constitution, that sees no obstacle to collecting some of the costs of education from the parents of students.

We have two paths before us. One is to manage an extensive education and training system, which can have up to 25 million students, with the same situation that exists.

Everyone complains about the education and training situation. One Sunday when this was discussed in the Majles, the newspapers published three reports the same day. One wrote: "Collecting tuition from the parents of students was rejected." On another page they wrote: "Bushehr needs 1,100 classes." Another report was from a country where "the parents and students spend all their extra money in their children's school." Compare these three reports. We can vote to eliminate the collection of per-student tuition. If you vote to eliminate it, that means the entire burden will be on the government's shoulders. Or, you can vote to put more resources at the disposal of the Ministry of Education and Training.

He then added: We must look to the future. You must allow the municipal council, which is made up of the people themselves, to make the decisions itself, and let the parents of children pay this small percentage for the sake of their children's future.

Speaking in favor of eliminating the tuition, Mohammad Baqer-Tehrani said: I support nonprofit schools. I believe the law for that should be changed and made somewhat more open. Despite my belief, due to the lack of economic problems and the fact that I am a Majles deputy, I did not put my own children in nonprofit schools, so that later I will not be taken to task by my constituents wanting to know why I paid 200-300 tomans tuition. The problem in education and training will not be solved by collecting per-student education costs and tuition. If this money is collected by government agents, it should be deposited in the Central Bank so that the Central Bank and the Plan and Budget Organization can eliminate planning equations from their responsibilities.

Like Haj Aqa Hoseyni, I believe that those from whom we take money can use their cigarette money to pay education and training costs. The costs of living for the people are quite high, and we are increasing these costs. Right now public help is being taken from parents and it is being scattered just like that. I am not repeating slogans, but I do not believe that these things will solve the problems with education and training and that we should work on other resources.

Pishbin, the expert from the Education and Training Commission, said in this connection: In this competition they are hurting someone, the same people you are defending. In the districts where nonprofit and model schools exist, the schools are different than the government schools in other districts. Tomorrow the students from those schools will be accepted in the college entrance examinations. You defend the oppressed students, and you rightfully defend them and cry out, and I am with you and am working with you, but you can see that side of the issue, and tomorrow they will have to compete with these students in the college entrance examinations.

They are kept from continuing their studies. We say that the parents of students should cooperate, while the government does everything it can. You must come and raise the budget for the Ministry of Education and Training in the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget Law. You must double it so that the financial resources of parents will not be used. I therefore oppose the deletion of this paragraph.

Dr. Najafi, minister of education and training, discussed the deletion of Paragraph 2. He said: This paragraph is one of the most important paragraphs in this bill. Put all the students in the nonprofit schools and the model schools together and they total something on the order of 350,000.

That figure is 2 percent of all the students in the nation and students in schools in other nations, and other students in the country make up the other 98 percent. First of all, it cannot be said that 98 percent of our people

are below average and cannot take on a share in the cost of educating their children. It is absolutely not this way. A high percentage of that 98 percent is people whose families are above average and people who can take on a share of the cost of the education and training of their children. Second, should one think about the 98 percent of the nation's schools that are government schools, or not? Should this quality of education and weak economic and financial situation in the schools continue or not? If we are going to think about it, this thinking cannot be confined to the limits of government resources.

He then said: This year we will have an education and training budget deficit of around 22 billion tomans, and we will definitely have problems paying the wages of teachers in the months of Bahman [21 January-19 February] and Esfand [20 February-19 March] unless this 32 billion tomans, which is about 11 percent of the total current expense budget of the Ministry of Education and Training, is obtained in some way.

After a speech by the minister of education and training concerning the deletion of Paragraph 2, a vote was taken and this paragraph was deleted from Article 11.

Article 12: The chief of the municipal or district office of education and training is required to submit a comprehensive report every year on the quality and quantity of activities in education and training in the municipality or district to the relevant council.

Article 13: The financial resources of the municipal or district councils for current and development expenses consist of:

1 - The district's share of the credits given in the government's annual current expense and development budget for each province.

2 - A maximum of 1 percent of the cost of selling the goods and services of the province's factories and service and production institutions will be distributed by the province council among the districts.

Note: The amounts collected as levies attached to the goods and services produced in the provinces, which have a national aspect will be determined by the Council of Ministers and distributed among the province's councils by the Ministry of Education and Training.

3 - The educational levies on special goods in each province, as approved by the Economic Council on the recommendation of the province council.

4 - Up to 5 percent of the revenues of banks, and revenues collected as service line fees and revenues from the sale of water, electricity, telephone and gas services, as recommended by the province council and approved by the Economic Council.

5 - Educational levies on goods and services as approved by the urban council, to be spent only in that city.

The other paragraphs in this article will be discussed in the next open session.

Clarification and Explanation

In the pre-agenda speech by Mr. Hadi Khatami, the respected deputy from Borujerd, printed on 7/8/1372 [30 September 1993], there was a typographical error, which is corrected as follows:

"...they got him out of a tight spot and replaced him with another pawn" and "the authority and the invisibility of the police commander."

Majles Notes

On 2/18/1369 [8 May 1991] the Third Majles enacted a measure entitled "A Law in Support of the Palestinian Revolution." According to Article 1, "...it is incumbent upon all the nations and rights-seeking human beings in the world, especially Muslims and especially the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to support and defend in every way possible the oppressed, homeless, and combative people of Palestine until they achieve their legitimate rights. The Majles Speaker's Council is required to deepen and expand this support in various ways and to form a conference on this as soon as possible made up of representatives from Islamic nations and experts."

Because Islamic Iran is a true and practical supporter of the oppressed nation of Palestine, and likewise to implement the Majles measure, this conference must be held occasionally under the name "Conference in Support of the Palestinian Revolution." In his pre-agenda speech yesterday Dr. Kamran, deputy from Esfahan, discussed the aggressive spirit of the mobilization and the fact that it can give an answer to threats.

He said: The freedom movements have accustomed themselves to this idea.

He proposed that the Palestine conference be held as soon as possible by the Majles. This is the idea of not fearing America. In view of the fact that in addition to the beliefs of the nation and the officials of the sacred Islamic government concerning the Palestinian revolution, the Majles has approved defending the Palestinian revolution, holding the conference in defense of the Palestinian revolution is a principled and lawful matter.

*** 24 Nov**

94LA0041A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
25 Nov 93 pp 5, 11

[Excerpts] The Majles met in open session yesterday and the deputies from Sarvestan, Astar, Andimeshk and Shush, Bojnurd, Gonbad and Ardel gave speeches. We direct your attention to the detailed proceedings.

Esma'il Nowruzi, Deputy From Sarvestan

Wherever the revolution is threatened and attacked by foreigners, the basijis are present making sacrifices.

The first pre-agenda speaker was Nowruzi, deputy from Sarvestan. In his speech he discussed the decisiveness of the exalted leader's speech on 3 Aban [25 October] and he offered congratulations to all the basijis on Mobilization Week. [passage omitted on praising the basij]

Shapur Marhaba, Deputy From Astara

The next speaker was Shapur Marhaba, deputy from Astara. During his speech he offered congratulations on Mobilization Week and said: His Holiness the Imam said: If the officials in the Islamic government ignore you, they will burn in the fires of the divine hell.

He mentioned the danger of the advance of the waters of the Caspian Sea. He said: Any expenditure of credits in this district is not considered a cost. Rather it is a kind of investment that will bring sufficient profit economically, politically and socially.

He asked the chief of the Plan and Budget Organization to seek help getting the credits necessary for the above project, and he thanked the minister of the interior and his delegation for traveling to the region.

The deputy from Astara emphasized the procurement of housing for the oppressed class. He said: In practice the lack of land and finances for construction have always prevented implementing this matter.

In conclusion he asked the minister of housing and urban construction for help and cooperation in transferring land to the people of Astara.

Seyyed Jasem Sa'edi, Deputy From Andimeshk

We expect more favor to be shown to the agricultural sector in the preparation of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget Bill.

Sa'edi was the third pre-agenda speaker. In his speech he discussed the speeches by His Holiness Imam Khomeyni (peace be upon him) and the exalted leader concerning the position and status of the basij with respect to the compilation of the Second Five-Year Plan and the importance of the agricultural sector. He said: This sector, which has been regarded as the key to independence in the Islamic government's strategies, went through many ups and downs during the First Five-Year Plan. Especially in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] there were many problems for the dear farmers. Although the Majles, in approving the 1372 Budget, and also the government, showed special favor to this important sector, we expect more favor to be shown to this sector in the preparation of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget Bill, because attention to this sector, which deals with the nation's independence, the dignity of the Islamic government and the importance of this great people, is the responsibility of all of us.

He added: it is regretable that we extend our hand to other nations even for bread for our people. This is not worthy of our Islamic system.

He criticized the unkindness of the reconstruction officials in the municipalities of Shush and Andimeshk in rebuilding the destruction caused by the war. He said: In this region more than 45 villages were occupied by the enemies of Islam and leveled to the ground, but the reconstruction staff, in transferring authority to the Housing Foundation, has built houses in only about 20 villages, but even these still lack infrastructure. For this reason, the possibility of returning has not yet been given to these people.

Mr. Mirzazadeh, this is such a clear injustice you are perpetrating against the rights of these people. He really doesn't consider Andimeshk to be a war region, and consequently he has not yet given this war-stricken city any assistance for reconstruction. Only recently, through the persistent efforts of the governor of Andimeshk, has he given it a glance and provided 50 million in aid, while the other requests have gone unanswered.

He explained: Mr. Mirzadeh, I wish at least once, to observe justice and to do your duty, you would also visit the areas under reconstruction in Shush and see the disastrous situation of these people firsthand. Although I know that you have many responsibilities and positions, and that in addition to that you are also busy with higher education, and praise God, you even got a doctorate recently, but fairness is a good and acceptable quality. How do you explain your indifference to these damaged and deprived areas and your inattention to these tormented people, who are respected before almighty God? I ask you to take a first-hand look at the situation of these people. If you have too much to do and cannot deal with this real issue, I ask competent officials to visit the area so that the chaotic situation of these areas under construction in Shush will become clear and we will not be any further indebted to the people.

Continuing his remarks, the deputy from Shush said: The Pars Paper Company is one of the companies in the Shush area. Because of the importance of its production, this unit producing writing paper has special sensitivity. Unfortunately, it has been turned over to unworthy, uncommitted and nonspecialist individuals, and with its accumulated losses, the problem of its inadequate management is compounded. The factory's current executive director, who studied in America and does not even preserve appearances, has no concern for the sincere forces of the revolution and has isolated them.

In addition to repeated telephone contacts, I have discussed the problems concerning this unqualified person with the executive of the Mines and Industries Bank in a confidential letter, and I have explained the problems with the management and the factory in detail. Unfortunately, however, he has only answered in cliches and journalistic language, and has grandly ignored the existing problems.

Because of its unworthy managers, this producing unit has been unable to buy its raw materials, most of which are produced domestically. Likewise, because of the

naivete of its executive director and the failure to use the government and competitive foreign exchange allocated by the Central Bank in the years 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] and 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993], it has recently been forced to import its raw materials with floating foreign exchange. The finished price of paper has increased from 500 rials per kilogram at the beginning of the current year [21 March 1993] to 900 rials per kilogram in the month of Aban [23 October-21 November 1993] and has caused much fluctuation in the prices of the nation's paper. This in itself is another phenomenon fanning the flames of general inflation.

In a word, these gentlemen pay no attention to any of the parameters of production, efficiency, effectiveness, and the consumer market. Consequently, with high cost expenditures, average and somewhat acceptable paper has flooded the domestic market and they have increased its price astronomically.

Continuing, he explained: How long will the high prices afflicting our society today continue? In conclusion, the deputy from Shush issued memos to the executive officials concerning the problems in his electoral district.

Seyyed Abol-Qasem Reza'i, Deputy From Bojnurd

The role played by the banks in achieving the goals of the First Five-Year Plan was very unacceptable.

Reza'i, deputy from Bojnurd, was another pre-agenda speaker. In his speech he commemorated Mobilization Week and said: Although the government's striking successes in infrastructure investments and achieving many of the goals of the Five-Year Plan are not concealed from our dear compatriots and are being noticed, a careful assessment of the accomplishments of the First Five-Year Plan and the existing indications shows weaknesses. It will not be without substance to identify and observe these in preparing the Second Five-Year Plan.

The failure to obtain the revenues anticipated in the First Five-Year Plan, which has created difficulties for many projects and programs, is one of the plan's significant weaknesses. This has not only prolonged the time it takes for the projects to show a return, but it also undermines their economic justification.

He added: This defect can be seen clearly in the nation's industries, in such a way that in the past four years more than 50 percent of the nation's foreign exchange revenues was spent on investments in this important sector, and so far it has not brought the slightest return. Most of its fruits have gone to opportunists and profiteers who have gained enormous wealth using the nation's public assets and government means.

Continuing, Reza'i discussed the situation in the municipalities. He said: The statistics and figures on the accomplishments of the last four years affirm the Ministry of the Interior's real and effective planning, especially in the office of the deputy minister for development and those of the province deputies for development. With the sincere labor and efforts of the mayors and the hard-working personnel in the municipalities, we will see the effects and results of these plans at the level of the nation's cities.

The educational revenues in the municipalities went from 230 billion rials in the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] to 1,500 billion rials in the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994]. During the First Five-Year Plan about 10,000 hectares were made into urban green space and more than 17,000 vehicles of various types were added to the urban transportation fleet and to the technical units of the municipalities.

More than 40 percent of the aforementioned revenues was spent on urban development services, and the effects of that are apparent to most citizens.

The deputy from Bojnurd explained: Urban problems are so extensive that these credits, which are collected directly from the people in support of municipal self-management policies, are no answer to the numerous problems in the cities, and their problems are increasing every day.

In conclusion he asked for cooperation from the minister of the interior in the division of the province of Khorasan and from the minister of power with regard to consideration for the Shirin Valley Dam project.

Atrak Tayar, Deputy From Gonbad

The next speaker was Atrak Tayar, deputy from Gonbad. In his speech he offered condolences on the deaths of a number of basijis and he praised and thanked the people for their solid turnout and participation in the funerals and burials of the pure corpses of these dear ones.

The deputy from Gonbad then invited the speaker of the Majles to take part in the seventh-day ceremonies for these dear ones, and he thanked him for sending his message in this regard to the people of the area. He asked the relevant officials to grant the families of these martyrs coverage by the Islamic Revolution Martyr Foundation.

'Ali Yusefpur, Deputy From Ardel

The Interpellation and Investigation Council was only able to present 30 percent of the malfunctions in the Voice and Vision organization.

'Ali Yusefpur, deputy from Ardel, was the final pre-agenda speaker. In his speech he thanked the president of the republic for his attention to the deprived areas. He said: The continuation of answers from the executive director of the Voice and Vision organization to the Interpellation and Investigation Council has persuaded me to present new truths to the public. In obtaining these answers, which contain the essential truth along with

hooliganism and insults, the Interpellation and Investigation Council chosen by the Guidance and Islamic Culture Commission, spent seven months working continuously and intensively studying more than 10,000 pages of documents and papers and conducting various inspections and interviews. It made every effort, word by word and line by line, to produce a report based on the documents and evidence without compromise. The documents and evidence were obtained from the nation's official authorities, the accounting court, the Ministry of Justice and other competent authorities.

He added: I believe that the council was only able to present 30 percent of the malfunctions in the Voice and Vision organization. To present an image of the rest of the situation would require more cooperation, resources, manpower and time.

The Majles report referred to one of the Voice and Vision organization's high-ranking officials who was imprisoned for stealing the organization's assets and drinking alcohol. In his answer the executive director made the following points, all of which were printed in the text of the answer from the Voice and Vision organization in the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI dated 8/20/1372 [11 November 1993]: 1) notoriety among Muslims before the revolution, 2) rendering valuable services to the revolution and the world of Islam, 3) pride in producing and broadcasting educational school programs during the bombing of Tehran, 4) exoneration by the court, but being required to pay 50,000 tomans, and 5) the rest of the accusations in the report are accusations only and have never been proved by any authority. This is the defense of the officials in the Voice and Vision organization by the aforementioned executive director, who is the organization's deputy director for support and production.

As for the evidence: There is a file pertaining to Mr M.F. taken from the Tehran public prosecutor's office, which has been recorded with the following numbers: 143-66-193-147-70-158, and if need be it will be made available to the press.

Summary of the file: The accusation against you is read and understood as having to do with embezzling five items and of consuming alcoholic beverages. Defend yourself. The answer, in the individual's own handwriting, says: I agree that the five embezzled items were as follows: 1) A television camera worth 580,000 tomans, 2) in connection with broadcasting education and training lessons, 300,000 tomans was documented, of which I took 100,000 tomans.

From the sale of negatives 16, 40,000 tomans; 5,000 tomans from the sale of the tape of the sound of the comet; 5,000 tomans from the sale of the [word illegible] I also consumed alcoholic beverages.

Continuing, the deputy from Ardel said: Mr. executive director, you have boldly and fearlessly insulted the revolutionary and Islamic models of the nation of Iran. Mr Engineer Yahyavi, who spent 10 years of his life in the Iraqi Ba'th regime's torture chambers, is an outstanding example of the Iranian nation's resistance to its sworn enemies.

In the years before the revolution in the city of Esfahan, Mr. Parvaresh was one of the main ones motivating the people to participate in the revolution. He guided most of the youth in the city of Esfahan to engage in armed activity and various demonstrations. He was arrested repeatedly by the military government. This was at a time when his peers were engaged in healthy study and amusement in America.

In conclusion he said: We have documents for the other instances also, and not a line in the report is undocumented.

Legislation

The only item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the details of the Bill To Form Education and Training Councils in the Nation's Provinces and Districts, all of whose details were approved by the deputies.

Article 13: The financial resources of the district councils for current and development expenses consist of:

1 - The district's share of the credits given in the government's annual current expense and development budget based on the number of students for each province.

2 - One percent of the cost of selling the goods and services of the province's factories and service and production institutions, which will be distributed by the province council among the districts.

3 - Up to 5 percent of the fees collected for issuing construction permits, land divisions and acceptance and new construction. In addition to the aforementioned funds collected by the municipalities, to be deposited into the district council's account.

4 - Funds obtained from the sale of unused buildings and land and also other buildings and land, which are in the possession of education and training and which can be converted to better use in view of the needs of education and training, within the framework of the regulations specified by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Note - The funds from Paragraphs 3 and 4 are to be used solely for the construction and development of education and training space in the same municipality.

5 - Guidance and help to the government and nongovernment organizations and charitable individuals.

Note: The executive guidelines for this article will be approved by the Council of Ministers as recommended by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Article 14 - Concerning Article 14, the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission asked that this article be replaced, and this recommendation was approved.

Article 14: The province council, in view of the future development of education and training in each municipality and its affiliated districts and the revenue resources from the districts and the province, will determine each district and municipality's share out of the government's current expense credits provided in the Budget Law for education and training and public, technical and professional training in the province in the section on public, technical and professional education and training and other sections.

Note 1 - The government credits in the share of each district will be exchanged in the framework of letters of agreement exchanged between the general offices of education and training and the province plan and budget organization, and the province budget will be exchanged in the framework of two programs, administrative services and education and training services.

Note 2 - Credits pertaining to the education and training service program are given as aid and are spent in accordance with guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Article 15: Based on the government's economic and social development plans and their indicators in the province as well as the revenue resources in each province, the Ministry of Education and Training will designate and provide the province's share of the development credits to the province council in the framework of the development credits provided for the construction and development of education and training space in the budget chapter on public, technical and professional education and training and other chapters based on the number of students.

Article 16: All municipalities must pay attention to the needs provided in the detailed projects for the cities within five years after this law is implemented, using their financial resources and legal principles, will take possession of the lands provided for the development of education and training space and give it to education and training free of charge. The commissions mentioned in Article 5 of the Supreme Urban Construction and Architecture Council Law must observe the standards relevant to the requests made by mayor's offices and by education and training in the context of implementing this paragraph on a priority basis.

Article 17: The commission mentioned in Article 5 of the Iran Supreme Urban Construction and Architecture Council Law must observe the standards pertaining to determining the applications of educational work in comprehensive programs. As requested by the province council, the commission must also cooperate and take steps to determine the application of the lands under consideration. The transfer and conveyance of the lands and property given in this article is exempt from the payment of any type of tax, levy or registration fee.

Article 18: All those building new cities and residential villages in all parts of the country and both within and outside the legal limits of the cities, including both legal entities and real persons, government and nongovernment institutions, organizations and factories are required during the procurement and preparation of land or the construction of residential and industrial units, in proportion to the number and foundation area of these kinds of units, to build and prepare the needed education and training space in various districts. This must be done directly or indirectly on the basis of approved standards or with the payment of the costs involved to the Reconstruction and Mobilization Organization for Schools according to the view of the municipal or district council.

Article 19: The purchase of all administrative, education and training equipment, teaching aids, laboratory and workshop equipment, and construction materials needed by the education and training units, which cannot be obtained from the nation's domestic products is exempt from payment of customs and commercial profits fees and levies.

Article 20: The dissolution of the municipal or district council will be done on the recommendation of the general manager of education and training and with the knowledge of the province council, with the approval of the minister of education and training. Until a new council is formed, a delegation designated by the minister of education and training will assume the duties of the dissolved council.

Likewise, in Article 20 Mr 'Ali Akbar Hoseyni requested the deletion of Note 20. This proposal to delete was approved and the note was deleted.

The deleted note reads as follows:

The maximum duration of the aforementioned delegations will be three months. During this period the province and municipality education and training councils must be formed.

Article 21: Mr. Movahedi-Saveji proposed the deletion of Article 21, and this proposal received a majority vote. The existence of new organizations in education and training and the fact that it would entail a financial burden were among the reasons for the recommendation to delete. Article 21 said: For the careful implementation of the provisions of this law and for the continuous supervision and evaluation of the work of the nation's province, municipal and district councils, the Ministry of Education and Training is required to design suitable organizations and get them approved by the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization.

Article 22: Within a period of no more than five years the Ministry of Education and Training is required to form province and municipal councils in all parts of the country.

Article 23: The executive guidelines for this law will be prepared within three months by the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization, and be approved by the Council of Ministers.

After the completion of the details of this bill, announcement was made of the arrival on 13 Aban [4 November] of the question from Elias Hazrati, deputy from Rasht, to the minister of the interior concerning the public demonstrations deputy of the Islamic Students Society of Tehran University. Likewise, announcement was made of the arrival of the question from Nowruzi, deputy from Molayer, to the minister of industries concerning the performance of the executive director of the Hamadan Province Industrial companies in the municipality of Molayer.

In a Letter to the President of the Republic: Majles Deputies Seek Implementation of the Leader of the Revolution's Policies in Support of Basijis

Majles Division: In a letter to the president of the republic, 28 Majles deputies sought the implementation of the second paragraph of the policies of the Second Five-Year Plan concerning the basijis and those who have sacrificed, which were stipulated in the plan by the exalted leader.

This letter said in part: We Majles deputies, in recognition of the value of the true and ceaseless sacrifice and effort of the dear ones in the basij and for the purpose of spreading the humane basiji culture, inspired by the culture of Hoseyn's 'Ashura, the practical path and the emphasis of his son Khomeyni, hereby write to you in obedience of the command of the exalted commander of the armed forces, who is the master of the hearts of the basijis of the world.

Paragraph 2 of His Excellency's historic letter explained the policies of the Second Five-Year Plan in relation to the dictum "for teaching benefits the believers" [the Koran]. To bring good fortune, he presented it to the dear president of the republic and the basijis. We ask that you issue a clear and decisive order to the leaders of the noble government of the Islamic republic to implement that paragraph during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The text of the order from the exalted chief jurisconsult is as follows:

2 [as published] We must reinforce and give priority to revolutionary values in providing financial and government resources, we must give priority to those who are using these resources to develop the country and grow revolutionary and Islamic values, and we must give priority to those who have made great efforts to reinforce the revolution and the Islamic government, such as those who have sacrificed, the basijis and combatants. The implementation of this blessed order is the best way to show practical appreciation and the most sincere loyalty to the basij, the basijis and the martyrs who have gone to the highest kingdom, to whom the country, the nation and the government are indebted.

Majles Notes

Petition From Mashhad's Seminary and University Students

At yesterday's open Majles session in the Majles corridor a petition was seen, signed by many seminary students and students from the Mashhad Imam Reza Sciences University concerning the nation's cultural problems. It was addressed to the speaker of the Majles and the deputies.

This petition said in part: Recently statements have been made on the basis of which videos were declared unregulated and their conveyance and shipping was authorized. Of course the intent of the officials was to encourage the people to use sound and useful tapes, but under current circumstances, video tapes are fully available, which are guided by the hands of world imperialism for the purpose of cultural metamorphosis and corrupting the active generation, meaning the youth.

This statement also asked those inside the Voice and Vision organization to pay attention to spiritual and ethical matters instead of paying excessive attention to destructive music, which is the beginning of corruption. It also said: To control improper veiling and also to control the way in which the women in our country dress, the newly independent republics of the former Soviet Union must also take the necessary measures.

Basijis Gather in Majles

Yesterday after the conclusion of the open Majles session the first gathering was held in the Majles building to analyze and study the political problems of the basij, attended by basijis from the four Tehran basij precincts. A speech was given by Ayatollah Movahedi-Kermani.